INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929.
I 3

RECD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
I 4

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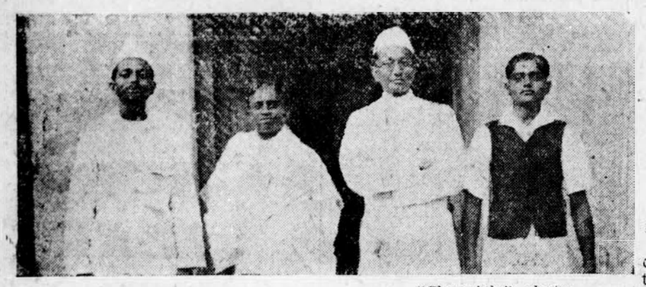
VOL. XIX NO. 11— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 14, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

BOMBAY WAR COUNCIL JAILED



"Chronicle" photo.

Left to right.—Tyab Bel anwalla, J. C. Maitra, Kan i-lal Gokuldas Parikh and Moh anlal Thakar, "Bulletin" Editor.

SCATHING EXPOSURE OF ROUND TABLE ARTISTS

Word Of Warning To The British

"SUBSERVIENCE OF THE PRESS CANNOT SAVE THEM; SUPPRESSION OF NEWS CANNOT SAVE THEM; REPRESSION IN INDIA CANNOT SAVE THEM"

Mr. T. C. Goswami Interviewed

"World opinion is overwhelmingly in favour of Indian freedom inspite of the most persistent British propaganda. Mr. MacDonald knows it, so does Mr. Lloyd George who is keeping him in office. Intelligent men in England are, therefore, trying their best to see that by timely wisdom vast interests can be saved from irretrievable ruin".

In these words Sjt. T. C. Goswami summed up his observations to a "Chronicle" representative who interviewed him on his arrival in Bombay after an extensive tour in Europe and the continent. He added significantly "The wholesale subservience of the British press a remarkable phenomenon—cannot save them; suppression of news cannot save them, repression cannot save them; nor can pious platitudes the insincerity of which is obvious; nor the new ill-fitting top hat and court-dress of the British Labour Ministers who have clung to their offices at the sacrifice of almost every sacrifice which they used to profess".

Expressing surprise at the fact that not a single delegate to the so-called Round Table Conference with the exception of Dr. Moonje had referred to the orgy of repression in India Sjt. Goswami remarked: "I do not wish to say anything very unkind about individual men at the Round Table Conference. All serious publicists and politicians in England—in fact all over Europe—recognised that the so-called delegates represented nobody, that they commanded no influence in India and that any decisions they agreed to were worth nothing without the concurrence of nationalist India from which they had excluded themselves.

INTO THE TRAP.

"It was pitiful to see them walk into the trap deliberately set for them, in fact these men seemed to have been moving from one trap to another. It was astonishing that ordinary self-respect did not prompt at least some of them to protest against Mr. MacDonald's opening speech, in which, stealing all the phrases from the tories he proved to his electorates and his countrymen generally that he too was an Imperialist.

SILENCE ABOUT REPRESSION.

"It was still more amazing to find that hardly any one of them with the exception of Dr. Moonje even referred to the orgy of repression in India during the last eight or nine months. It was left to Mr. Srinivasa Sastri to be little the sufferings and the sacrifice which his countrymen have undergone and but for which he and his fellows would not have had the "good time" that they had in England—but for which indeed, the British Government would not have thought it necessary to hold a durbar of Indian political nonentities in such great style, nor to decorate native show-boys in "shop-soiled" "outsize" uniforms of Imperial splendour.

"Now the expected has happened in London and the old story is being told again. The moderates—whatever their adopted labels—never seem to rise above the position that a make-believe is good enough. They were clamouring for something that would sound well: and they are on the eve of getting the hollow of a constitution from which every real principle of power and responsibility is absent.

IGNORING FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES.

Sjt. Goswami continued: "The recent utterances of Mr. MacDonald—by grace of Lloyd George Prime Minister of Great Britain—contain nothing that substantially brings a settlement between the two great countries any nearer. And that is the crux of the situation—namely an adjustment of interests between the two great countries. A Round Table Conference can mean something only it meets on that basis. Whereas the Round Table Conference that has been assembled in London had entirely ignored that basis.

The British interests were concerned with four things:

1. the army and its millions.
2. Careers in the civil services.
3. Separation of Burma, and
4. Financial control.

SIGNIFICANT

"The eagerness which was displayed about the separation of Burma Sjt. Goswami observed, revealed an aspect of Imperial policy which was of the greatest significance to India. The eagerness made itself even more conspicuous by the curious procedure that was adopted in regard to the report of the Burma Sub-Committee of the Conference. It was a clever move on the part of the India office to have got the Indian princes, who are discontented with the Butler report and who find that their insistence on what are called treaty-rights has failed to secure any results to agree to come into an Indian Federation. This is meant to achieve the double object of clipping the wings of the Princes once for all and of creating an "Ulster" in India, neutralising the power and usefulness of the future Indian Legislature. The scheme was made so attractive that even Mr. Sastri was converted into federalism.

WORLD OPINION FAVOURS INDIA'S CAUSE

Mr. Goswami concluded his remarks by saying: "Without presuming to speak in any representative capacity, I think there can be no settlement without the recognition that India shall have complete control of her affairs without any abatement of her responsibility for finance and fiscal policy. Only as a price for peace could the army, limited by fixed amount of annual expenditure, be left out of the scheme of self-government for a certain number of years provided no barriers are imposed on our training our own men in all arms. It is now evident that the British people—not because of the speeches of the Round Table people, but because of the determination shown by our people here that they cannot hold India very much longer under the present system. World opinion was overwhelmingly in favour of Indian freedom inspite of the most persistent British propaganda. Intelligent men in England were therefore trying their best to see that by timely wisdom vast interests may be saved from irretrievable ruin."

Sjt. Goswami left Bombay for Calcutta on Tuesday night.

How King's Pardon Was Forced On Him

—:o:—

APPROVER IN LAHORE CASE COMPLAINS OF HARASSMENT

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

When the hearing of the "conspiracy" case was resumed to-day before the Special Tribuna, Inderpal, the approver, requested the Tribunal that he should be removed from the custody of the members of the detective staff of the Police, as he alleged they were putting pressure on him to make incorrect depositions before the Court. Inderpal alleged that his confessional statement, as a result of which he was granted the King's pardon, was made after police harrassment and tutoring. The accused in the dock cried "Long Live Revolution."—A. P.

12TH C. P. CONGRESS PRESIDENT JAILED

Legislative Council Adjourns

NAGPUR, Jan. 13.

Mr. Appa Saheb Halde, Malguzar, the 12th President of the C. P. Marathi "War" Council, was convicted and sentenced to-day to undergo six months' imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default to undergo imprisonment for one and a half months more, under the Unauthorised News Sheets Ordinance. He was placed in B Class.

The Central Provincial Legislative Council, after transacting formal official business, was adjourned to Thursday next.—A. P.

DELHI CONGRESS COMMITTEE "COMMANDER" JAILED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

Srimati Basant Devi, "Commander," Mahalla Congress Committee, was ordered to be bound down for six months to be of good behaviour by furnishing sureties for Rs. 2,000 or undergo six months' simple imprisonment. She preferred to go to jail. 25 volunteers were arrested to-day on the charge of picketing Moslem cloth market in Chandni Chowk.—A. P.

NEW KARACHI 'DICTATOR'

KARACHI, Jan. 13.

Seth Haridas Lalji, Secretary, Karachi Buyers and Shippers' Chamber, and a prominent merchant, has been nominated the fourth "Dictator" of Karachi.—A. P.

YERAVDA CHRISTIAN CONVICT ESCAPES.

—:o:—

POONA, Jan. 13.

A Christian convict with seven previous convictions, who was serving a sentence of three years' imprisonment, escaped from Yeravda jail to-day. It appears that he was working outside the jail with a number of other convicts, wearing the usual convict uniform and chains. Jail guards were sent out immediately to scour the country and the search is still continuing. The railway station is also being carefully watched.—A. P.

POLITICS WITHIN PURVIEW OF INDIAN CHAMBER

Its Aim Is Ultimate Good Of Indian Businessmen

BHULABHAI DESAI SAYS "INTEREST OF INDIAN BUSINESS COMMUNITY IS THE SOLE TEST OF POWER AND AUTHORITY"

That the Indian Merchants' Chamber was quite competent to pass a resolution calling for a boycott of British goods and that any attempts which may be made to rule out this resolution should be lawfully resisted is the view expressed by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, the eminent Counsel whose opinion was sought on this question some time back.

He disagrees with the view of the Advocate General that the question was of a political nature and therefore "ultra vires" according to the Rules of the Chamber, and points out that the object of the Chamber was to promote the interests of the Indian business community and "that was the sole test of their power and authority to pass resolutions or concert measures so far as they were not in themselves unlawful."

POLITICS WITHIN PURVIEW.

He opines that actions of a political nature were within the objects of the Chamber, so long as the end in view was the ultimate good of the Indian business community.

Sjt. Bhulabhai's views will be found interesting especially at this time when attempts are being made by some members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to go back upon the resolution of boycott once passed by it.

MR. BHULABHAI'S OPINION.

Mr. Bhulabhai says:

Of the two resolutions as to which my opinion is sought, the following resolution was passed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the 25th May 1930:—

"That this Chamber desires not to send its representatives to the Assembly and or Council till Mahatma Gandhi is released and Government has made amicable and honourable settlement of the Nation's demands."

and a notice has been given to the Committee of the Chamber to convene a meeting of the Chamber for consideriong and (if thought fit) passing the following resolution:—

"This Chamber is of opinion that considering the present condition of India and in order to achieve the National political and economic demands, it is essential that there should be boycott of all things of British manufacture and of foreign goods as far as possible and resolves that a Committee of the following gentlemen (with power to add) should be appointed to draw-up a scheme for the aforesaid purposes and to present the same to this Chamber at an early date."

The Indian Merchants' Chamber is an unincorporated Association and has certain rules and regulations of its own. The objects of the Chamber have been set forth in great detail in Rule 3, Sub-Clauses (a) to (k).

ADVOCATE GENERAL WRONG.

I understand that certain questions were submitted for his opinion thereon to the Advocate General of Bombay with reference particularly to the above-mentioned two Resolutions. I have had the advantage of reading his opinion but I regret to say that in the main, I disagree with his conclusions. The form of some of the questions is in my opinion erroneous, if not misleading, and irrelevant.

NOT 'ULTRA VIRES.'

In my opinion neither of the two Resolutions is 'ultra vires' of the Chamber. The Chamber is at present exercising a right of election conferred upon it and it is hardly stateable that it is not competent to the Chamber to resolve, if they so choose, not to send their representative either to the Central Legislature or to the Local Council. The very fact that the Chamber possess that right destroys the foundation of the view that such a Resolution is 'ultra vires' of the Chamber.

A POLITICAL RIGHT.

The right of representation in the Central Legislature as well as on Local Council is in my opinion, (if it requires a technical description) *a political right or political privilege* and I emphasise this because, presumably the opinion of the learned Advocate General is founded on the supposition, which, in my opinion, is erroneous, that it is 'ultra vires' of the Chamber to deal with political matters or to pass resolutions concerning the same.

In so far as the first Resolution is concerned, it is enough to say that if the body has a certain power or privilege, it cannot seriously be suggested that it is not competent to the body to pass a resolution under certain circumstances and for certain reasons, (of which they are the sole Judges), to exercise or refrain from exercising its privilege or franchise.

PRIMARY OBJECT OF CHAMBER

As regards the second resolution, the matter again depends on the view the Chamber may take of the effect of its intended measures on the trading community of India, not temporarily or immediately, but for their ultimate benefit. It would be extraordinarily narrow and entirely erroneous to say that a resolution which may result in a temporary loss to trading community is 'ultra vires' if the opinion of a particular body like the Chamber the ultimate gain is larger and permanent. The primary object of the Chamber is to promote the interests of the Indian business community and that is the sole test of their power and aithority to pass resolutions or concert measures so far as they are not in themselves unlawful. Reading the objects, it is almost patent on the face of them that it cannot be said that all the measures which the Chamber may taken can be said to be non-political; in fact, some of them are directly of a political nature.

I shall now proceed to answer the questions as they are framed.

1. The first question is to theoritical but in so far as an answer is necessary, I am of opinion that actions of a political nature are within the objects of the Chamber so long as the end in view is the ultimate good of the Indian business community.

AN ERRONEOUS ASSUMPTION

2. The second question is founded upon the first question in the belief and hope that, that question would be answered by Counsel in the negative and in my opinion the two questions are so framed as to the misleading and to contain an erroneous assumption. The resolution is not a resolution to withdraw members. The resolution, in fact, is not to send representatives. I am not relying on this distinction for the purposes of my opinion but I think it is necessary to correct the error. The other erroneous assumption is that the action involved in the resolution is "purely" political, but irrespective of this assumption, I am of opinion that the resolution is and must be within the objects of the Association and is clearly binding on the member. It is said that the resolution contravenes provisions of the Rule 3 (e) and (f). No reasons have been given for that concusion and I fail to see how these Rules are contravened by the resolution. It cannot be incompetent for any Body not to exercise a particular franchise if in the opinion of that Body the general interests are likely to be advanced by such a refusal.

UNWARRANTED SUGGESTION

3. The meaning of Rule 3 (c) cannot be that it was incumbent on the Indian Merchants Chamber or any member thereof to trade with any foreign country or in the goods manufactured by any particular country. The suggestion appears to me to be entirely unwarranted. The only meaning of that clause is that as and when and in any matter of foreign trade, which the country as a whole or the Chamber or the members of the Chamber carry on, they require support, the Chamber should take measures for such purpose.

RESOLUTIONS "INTRA VIRES"

I am of opinion that it is erroneous to say that the resolution for which a Special Meeting is sought to be convened is opposed to any of the objects mentioned in Clauses 3 (a) to (k). In my opinion so long as such resolution is itself lawful and without expressing any opinion on the merits of the resolution, if the Chamber is of opinion that these measures will in the long run serve the best interests of the Indian business community, it is not only not opposed to the objects but it is within the objects of the Association. The Resolution is clearly 'intra vires' of the objects and in my opinion the meeting ought to be called and that the meeting it would be illegal for the Chairman to rule this Resolution on the ground that it is 'ultra vires' or out of order. Any attempt which may be made to rule out this resolution should be lawfully resisted."

FLAG SALUTATION AT CALICUT

Lady "Dictator" And Volunteers Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

A Calicut message says that a batch of Congress volunteers headed by Mrs. Samuel Aron, third Kerala "Dictator" and four other ladies celebrated the flag salutation this morning on the beach. After the ceremony the ladies went in procession with flags followed by a crowd. Five ladies and two men volunteers were arrested.

SATYAMURTHY'S FINE RECOVERED

Table And Chair Attached

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

In connection with the fine of Rs. 10 imposed on Mr. Satyamurthi by Second Presidency Magistrate on Friday last and which he declined to pay the police attached a table and two chairs from Mr. Satyamurthi's house on a distraint warrant issued by the Magistrate. The attached property has been removed to the Commissioner's Office.

TOLL OF LATHI CHARGES IN KARACHI.

—:o:—

Hospitals Working At Full Pressure.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 12.

The number of patients treated at Gandhi Hospital, Municipal Epidemic Hospital and Civil Hospital as the result of last night's three lathi charges is definitely ascertained to be 117. About 400 more persons got themselves treated at home. The condition of seven injured men reported to be serious, while that of Purshotam Khimji, a youth of 18 and son of a rich man is considered to be critical.

A public meeting was held this evening in Rambaugh ground, where the police mustered strong yesterday to prevent the meeting. This evening's meeting was under the auspices of Vidyarthi Mandal which was recently declared illegal. A resolution was passed congratulating the student members of the above body arrested yesterday. The case against Srimati Kikiben Lalwani, first lady dictator of Karachi commenced to-day in jail and judgment is to be delivered on the 16th instant.

PRESS GAG AT WORK IN BURMA

Rs. 10,000 Demanded As Security From "Sun"

RANGOON, Jan. 13.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 and not Rs. 5,000 has been demanded from "Sun" a Burmese Nationalist Daily, under the Press Ordinance, Ordinance No. 10, Rs. 5,000 for the printing press and Rs. 5,000 for printing and publishing the paper.—A. P.

"PROCLAMATION OF MINLAUNG"

—:o:—

(BY MAIL.)

RANGOON, Jan. 11.

Press Communique:—The following proclamation of the Minlaung was found on the person of one of the Tharrawaddy rebels:—

"Order of Thupannaka Galuna Raja (King of Dragons) living in the city of King of Buddha.

Be it known to all.

"1. O, the inhabitants who are living in Burma! I have to declare war for the benefit of Rahan, Religion and Inhabitants. It is not because I like to oppress the people. Englishmen only are our enemies. We will only suppress the enemies. We do not wish to oppress Indians, Chinamen, Shans and Karens. We will grant a pardon if you surrender yourselves and your arms though you are drawing pay from the Englishmen. Whoever surrender themselves and admit their folly will be granted a pardon.

"The reason for setting fire to Pashwegyaw, Shwenyaungbin and Hlelangu are that the villagers there side with the Englishmen. We do not want to destroy the villages if they offer no resistance. Sd/-. Thupannaka."

Grave Fears About Fate Of "Trade Wind"

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 13.

New York.—Very grave fears are entertained concerning the fate of the "Trade wind," which is now 28 hours overdue. Half a dozen ships at sea have by wireless reported that they have not seen the seaplane. With mountainous seas on the Atlantic it is considered improbable that seaplane would float for more than a few hours if it had been forced down.—Reuter.

Facilities To Indian Airmail Service

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 13.

ROME.—Anglo-Italian agreement has been reached, though it has not yet been signed, enabling Indian airmail to resume its itinerary via Genoa and Naples.—Reuter.

A Bomber Crashes

LONDON, Jan. 13.

—:o:—

Two officers and Flight-Sergeant of the R. A. F. Training School have been killed in a crash in darkness of the Vickers Vimy bomber on the borders of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. The fourth occupant was flung clear, and is uninjured. Two other bombers accompanying the ill-fated one were forced to land. One was wrecked without casualties. All three had lost their way.

ANOTHER CRASH.

Earlier in the day Flying-Officer was killed in a crash in Essex following a collision with another machine. The collision was so slight that the pilot of the second machine was not aware of it.

The R. A. F. deathroll for 1931 is already seven.—Reuter.

COMPLETE HARTAL AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 13.

A complete hartal is being observed here to-day in connection with the Sholapur executions.—A. P.

Havana.—Army planes are cruising as sky pickets, and infantry with fixed bayonets are guarding thousands of acres of sugarcane now ready to be harvested in view of the campaign of arson to start on January 15 against sugarfields. Orders have been issued to shoot at sight anyone found setting fire to cane. All resources of the secret police are being devoted to discovering the persons responsible for the plot.—Reuter.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Young HINDU LADY with no encumbrances as COMPANION. Apply Box No. 597, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R4115

WANTED—Alround PHOTO ARTIST, having good Practical Knowledge of studio operating, Bromide Finishing Retouching and etc. State qualification and apply with samples of works to S. J. PARDESHI, Photographer, Sholapur. A R 4119

WANTED—Experienced and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for our Teas on 20 per cent. Commission and handsome remuneration. Cash Deposit Rs. 200 required. Credit allowed. Only experienced hands, who can furnish security need apply with prospectus. The ANGLO-BURMA TEA COMPANY, Mettupalaiyam. A R4113

WANTED—SALESMEN & SALES GIRLS to sell Elite Bath Soap on pay or commission. Salary Rs. 30—60. Small cash security required. Apply Box No. 596, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R4110

WANTED—Few DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS on Rs. 75 plus Rs. 25 to organise easy deposits and local agencies through Agents and Organisers. Persons of position ready to join at once with Rs. 300 or such as fixed deposit only need apply with anna stamp to the CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

WANTED. — PERMANENT BRANCH MANAGER on Rs. 75 plus Rs. 25 to organise sales of Patent medicines, Hair oils, Perfumes, Tea etc. through agents and canvassers. Those who can invest for stock Rs. 100 or such need apply with anna stamp. INLAND TRADERS (INDIA) LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

WANTED—A trained FIRE INSURANCE ASSISTANT for the Fire Department. Apply stating age qualifications to: R. G. DAS & CO., P. O. Box 2378, Calcutta. A 2322

WANTED — TRAVELLING and DISTRICT AGENTS to canvass orders for our Swadeshi Hand Woven cloth. Very attractive and up-to-date designs in suitings, shirtings and Ladies' Wear of fast-colours. Apply for terms: STANDARD COTTON & SILK WEAVING CO., Calicut (Malabar). A 2146

WANTED—A few permanent ORGANISERS at Mofussil on Rs. 50/- plus Rs. 25/- to organise the sale of packed and loose tea through agents. Candidates ready to keep a small cash security need apply with anna stamp. PEKOE AGENCY (1930). LTD. 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Trade Announcement.

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE — In working conditions. No. 12. HARJIVANDAS RAGHAVJI, 52. Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay No. 3. T R4112

IF you havn't been getting your share of Aroma, Flavour, Delicacy in TEA, just try "O.K." Teas. Perry Company, Grant Road. T 2183 A

Loans

WANTED A very small LOAN return within three months. Apply Box No. 599, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." L R4117

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AVAILABLE — Lamington Road next to Empress Cinema, 4th Floor of "Tottie Terrace," airy open on all sides of 4 rooms with Electric Installation, etc. Rs. 100. From March on same floor 6 rooms tenement, etc. for Rs. 130. C R4111

VERY CHEAP DOUBLE and single rooms in the new buildings of Cassum Mitha's at Lower Parel near B. B. Railway Station. Apply on premises. C R4066

TO BE LET—A ROOM 26x 29 feet on the ground floor at Cama House, Mint Road, suitable for office shop or godown. Apply D. F. CAMA, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road C R 4083

TO BE LET at Tardeo Road (near Chikalwadi) FLATS, one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen. Rent ranging from Rs. 80/- to 95/-. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay Tyabji House, Chowpatty Seaface. C 7000

Profession.

IF you are disheartened see our famous office of ASTROLOGY, PALMISTRY, will satisfy your questions M. D. PANDIT, Astrologer and Palmist, Thakor Boarding Bombay 4, T. N. 20528. P R 4119

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—American Cotton Forecast. One Sure Figure to-day. Fee Rs. 5. MALADKAR, Astrologer, Kandewadi Naka, Bombay 4. P R4118

Property For Sale

TO SELL—A small NEW BUILDING at Sopari Baug Road, worth Rs. 45,000/- suitable for Hindus. Apply Box No. 592, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N R 4103

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students. M W5.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING in a month. Shorthand a Speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road. M R4095

GEM SYSTEM OF CUTTING for Juveniles, Ladies and Gentlemen's uptodate garments. Fully illustrated, clear diagrams. In English, Marathi and Kanarese. Price Rs. 3 a copy with separate diagram cards. RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, 143, Princess Street, Bombay 2. E R4059

Public Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Ordinary Shareholders that the SEVENTH and FINAL INSTALMENT on Ordinary Shares will be paid at the Office of the Liquidator at Laxmi Buildings, Ballard Estate Bombay, on and after the 22nd day of January, 1931, between 3 and 5 p. m. every day except Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays on Surrender of their Share Certificates duly discharged to the undersigned.

A MEETING of the ordinary Shareholders will be held at the same address on the 26th inst. at 4-30 p. m. to place a Statement, containing particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidator of the Company as required by Sec. 216 (2) of the Indian Company's act.

MORARJI MULRAJ KHATAU, Liquidator.

Laxmi Buildings, 42, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, 15th January 1931. 2342

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
0th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Tender.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of PROVISIONS, &c. for the Nurses' Mess at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from the 1st March, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay. not later than 1 p. m. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1931. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Provisions, etc. for the Nurses' Mess at the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of Contract, specifications, etc. and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2/- will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA. Dean. 2317

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned in this office on THURSDAY, the 22nd January, 1931, between 12 noon and 2 p.m. (B. T.) for the supply of (A) School Furniture, (B) Physical Exercise Apparatus, (C) Water vessels for storage and drinking, (D) Clocks striking hours and (E) Harmoniums for the period from 1st February 1931 to 31st January, 1932.

Tenders are also invited for carrying out the work of (f) repairing School Clocks, (g) Lime washing the school premises, (h) Repainting School Blackboards, (i) preparing and painting School Signboards, (j) Repainting School Signboards, (k) supply of Slates and Slate Pencils for School boys and girls and (l) for removing School furniture from one place to another. Tenders may be for one or more sections but there should be a separate sheet for each Section. Printed forms giving specifications of Sections A to E will be supplied by this office on personal application and the rates should be quoted for each one of the articles as per the schedule. The rate for carrying out the work mentioned in Sections (f) to (l) should be quoted for each article of the item. Sample articles of schedules (A) to (E) may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal School building, Carnac Road, from Monday, the 12th January from 10 a.m. (B. T.) to 11 a.m. (B. T.) on application to the Supervisor of Drawing and Handicrafts.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 for Sections A to E and of Rs. 50 for Sections (f) to (l) to be returned if the tender is not accepted. The person or persons whose tenders are accepted shall have to deposit Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 respectively in Cash or Government Securities of equivalent present market value for articles of the Classes (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) as stated above and Rs. 50 only in Cash for work of Sections (f) to (l) as Security for the prompt and faithful execution of orders, forfeitable as per Contract for default.

There is no undertaking to accept the lowest tender.

The attention of the Tenderers is drawn to the Corporation Resolution No. 6632 of 16th October 1923 expressing the opinion "that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India, should be used except when they are not available in any other part of the world. The articles must, of course, be good and obtainable at reasonable prices, and preference will be given to the rates quoted for wholly Indian made goods.

(Sd.) R. V. PARULEKAR, Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th January, 1930. 2337

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of FIREWOOD for cremation purposes at the Haines Road and Tank Bunder Cemeteries for one year from 1-3-1931 to 29-2-1932 will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 22-1-31.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Firewood" and delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office, Municipal Offices, Fort.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of One Rupee to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Names of all the partners of the Firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner, J. S. NERURKER, Executive Health Officer. Public Health Deptt., Municipal Offices, Bombay, Dated 10-1-31. 2338

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J. Commercial Cause.

Suit No. 2056 of 1930.

Messrs. JAGJIVAN UJAMSEY MULJI, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. UMAR ABDULLA, a firm, doing business as Sugar Merchants at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants

To, Messrs. UMAR ABDULLA,

The Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on the 6th day of January, 1931, this Hon'ble Court has made an order directing: (1) that the Defendants do file their Points of Defence and furnish a copy to the Plaintiffs on or before the 16th day of January, 1931, (2) that the Plaintiffs and Defendants do make and file their respective lists of documents and furnish a copy thereof each to the other on or before the 26th January, 1931, and do give each to the other inspection of the documents so disclosed forthwith thereafter. (3) that the suit be placed on the Daily Board for hearing on 10th day of February, 1931, and (4) that the costs of the Plaintiffs of the summons for directions and the said order be costs in the said Chamber Summons.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1931.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 2345

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2678 of 1930. SHORT CAUSE.

CAWASJI MANCHERJI KAPADIA & SONS, a firm carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Chhipi Chawl, near Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

MAHOMED ABDUL SAMAD SAHEB, of Bangalore, Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business as Cloth Merchant at Chickpet in Bangalore, outside the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court Defendant.

To, MAHOMED ABDUL SAMAD SAHEB, Esqr., The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you to recover Rs. 27,539/6/7 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from Magsar Vad, the 1st Samvat year 1987, i.e. 6th December, 1930, till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and you are HEREBY SUMMONED to appear in this High Court on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1931 at 11/15 (S.T.) with all your witnesses and the papers relating to the case. In default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 12th day of Jan. 1931.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 2341

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY. INSOLVENCY NO. 570 OF 1929.

Re: HARAKCHAND DEVSI SHA, TRIBHOWAN NANJI SHA (since deceased) and JAGJIWAN DEVSI SHA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at 32, Gulalwadi, doing business in partnership as Manufacturing and Selling Paper Bags in the name of Harakchand Tribhowan and Co. at 32, Gulalwadi .... Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th March, 1931, at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI, Insolvency Registrar. 2344

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR MR. HAJI ABDUL KARIM SULEMAN MISTRI IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BORA BAZAR STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Sorabji Kaikhushroo Ghamat and in exercise of the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th October, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises all the right, title and interest of the Mortgagor Mr. Haji Abdul Karim Suleman Mistri in the undermentioned property.

All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bora Bazar Street, admeasuring about 260 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 461, New No. 5527, Old Survey No. 824, New Survey No. 8793, Cadastral Survey No. 918, Fort Division, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 2290, 2291, Street Nos. 136 to 138, and bounded on the North by the property of Husserwanji Pochkhanawalla and Thakkar Khimji Vallabhdas, on the South by the property of Ruttonji Bomanji Shroff, on the West by the sweeper's passage and on the East by Borah Bazar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, H. M. V. GRAMOPHONE, CARPETS, SILVERWARE, ORNAMENTS, ETC. ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 18th instant at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) at the "Anchorage", Vatchaghandy Road, Gamdevi, valuable household furniture such as dining table, fancy chairs, sideboard, cabinets, Chesterfield and drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, book cases, fancy bedsteads, mirror and panelled door almirahs, dressing tables, roll top writing desk, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and property on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PROCTOR STREET (NEXT TO MUZZAFERABAD BAG), GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for Mr. Bahadurji Merwanji Bahadurji and Bai Goolbanoo Kharsedji Gazdar, the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Mr. Sadakally Keekabhai, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 31st July, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 29th instant at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Foras land since redeemed with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Proctor Street, Grant Road, admeasuring about 675.23 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 77, 350, 431, New No. A/13574, Old Survey No. nil, New Survey No. 3/7366, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1208 of Girgaum Division, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward "D" No. 2440, Street No. 464, and bounded on the East by the Private Passage of Sadakalli Kikabhai, West by the Mosque and property of Haji Cassam Jusab, North by the Dhanji Street, Proctor Street, South by the property of Rustomji Billimoria.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GURUP DEO TANK BUNDER ROAD, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Zaiwalla and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Bai Avabai Rustomji Umrigar and pursuant to the power of sale given under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th May, 1929, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Bai Jerbai, widow of Nanabhai Jamshedji Daruvala and Mr. Jamshedji Nanabhai Daruvala and with the consent of Messrs. Mehta Sons and Co., the sub-mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Government leasehold land together with the messunge, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Gurup Deo Tank Bunder Road, Mazagon, admeasuring about 1,431 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 102, New No. 3/16336, Old Survey No. 689, New No. 2/3711, Cadastral Survey No. 596 of Mazagon Division, and bounded on the North by Tank Bunder Road, on the East by land bearing New Survey No. 3708 of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the South partly by the leasehold land bearing New Survey No. 2A1/3711 of Bai Navajbai, widow of Jamshedji Burjorji Daruvala and partly by the land bearing New Survey No. 16/3711 of Govind Damodar Mahatre and on the West partly by the said property bearing New Survey No. 2A1/3711 of the said Bai Navazbai and partly by a public passage leading to Tank Bunder Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Government leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement, structures, buildings, dwelling houses, etc., standing thereon, situate at Gurup Deo Tank Bunder Road, Mazagaon, admeasuring about 169 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 102, New No. 3A/16336, Old Survey No. 4250, New Survey No. 2A1/3711, Cadastral Survey No. 597 of Mazagon Division and assessed by the Municipality under 'E' Ward No. 6256, Street No. 1 and bounded on the North and East by leasehold property bearing New Survey No. 2/3711 of Nanabhai Jamshedji Daruvala, on the West by public passage leading to Tank Bunder Road and on the South by the leasehold property bearing New Survey No. 16/3711 of Govind Damodar Mahatre.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Zaiwalla and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NIKADWARI OART KANDAWADI.

Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs Dhru & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mulchand M. Choksi the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Amirkhan Karimkhan, both in his personal capacity and as an administrator to the estate of the deceased Bai Mariambai daughter of Gulabkhan Sherkhan and Husseinkhan Karimkhan minor by his guardian, his mother Bai Manabai widow of Karimkhan Gulabkhan the Mortgagors and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd August 1929 made between the said Amirkhan Karimkhan and Husseinkhan Karimkhan of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction the under mentioned Property on Wednesday, the 14th January 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax Land since redeemed situate at Kandewady (Nikadwari Oart) in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing 436 sq. yards or thereabouts and Ctdastral Survey No. 117 Girgaum Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 880 and 881 formerly Street Nos. 21 and 22 and present Street Nos. 5 and 7 and which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the passage of the Oart, on or towards the West and North by the Cart belonging to the Portugese Church and the property of J. D. Ferreira formerly belonging to Louis Antone and on or towards the South by the property of Odhavji Bhanjibhoy.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Dhru & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at No. 76, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Famous Revue
"SPLINTERS"
Featuring
NELSON KEYS, SYDNEY HOWARD,
and a
BEAUTY CHORUS OF FORTY.
A Breezy Entertainment.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Thrilling All-Talking Romance of Adventure
AFRICA SPEAKS
SEE—HEAR
THE AMAZING LION HUNT
BY THE MASSAIS
IT'S THE LAST WORD IN THRILLS!
A COLUMBIA PICTURE.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Revolution in Screen Entertainment.
ON WITH THE SHOW
Featuring
BETTY COMPSON, LOUISE FAZENDA, FAIRBANKS TWINS.
100 p.c. Natural Colour.
100 p.c. Talking, Singing, Dancing.

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road,
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
First Instalment!
10 Thrilling Reels!
"THE JADE BOX"
with
FRANCIS FORD
JACK PERRIN.
and LOUISE LORRAINE
NEXT SATURDAY
Last Instalment—Last 10 reels of "THE JADE BOX"

PATHE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
SPEC. MAT. THURS. At 4 p.m.
DOROTHY MACKAILL
AT HER BEST
In

The most Thrilling story of the turf ever screened.
DRURY LANES GREATEST HIT
with
ALL-TALKING GOLFING COMEDY
PATHE AUDIO REVIEW
MICKEY MOUSE
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
IT'S A GREAT SHOW
PATHE

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BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE RETURNS SHOW ALL-ROUND DECLINE DURING NOVEMBER.

Following are extracts from the "Summary of British Trade," under date of November-December, issued by the American Chamber of Commerce in London:

The Board of Trade Returns for overseas trade in November again show an all-round decline compared with the preceding month. Imports have fallen by £11,448,066; exports by £2,864,507; and re-exports by £360,874.

Compared with a year ago imports have dropped by £28,822,989; exports by £19,067,271 and re-exports by £1,388,797.

	Nov. 1930 £	Nov. 1929 £
Exports	44,057,306	63,124,577
Re-exports	6,848,403	8,237,200
Together	50,905,709	71,361,777
Imports	79,411,947	108,234,936
Excess Imports	28,506,238	36,873,159

There was a fall of 3.5 per cent in British industrial activity in the third quarter of 1930 as compared with the second quarter, and of 10 per cent against the third quarter of 1929.

NEARLY ALL DECREASE.

Compared with the corresponding period last year, there were decreases in nearly all groups. A fall of 22 per cent occurred in textiles and 29.4 per cent in iron and steel and their manufactures. Of the ten groups, "nonferrous metals" and "leather and boots and shoes" alone show an increase.

The decline in exports is widespread. One group, comprising Italy, the United States and the United Kingdom, has an average decline of 28 per cent, while in the second group, which includes France, Belgium, and Germany, the decline averages 17 per cent.

The proposed cut in railway wages and salaries has been rejected by the employees. By the proposal the wage bill for the conciliation grades would be reduced by £9 1/2 millions and for the shopmen by £1 1/2 millions, in all about 10 per cent of the total wages cost. The directors' fees on the L.M.S., Railway have been reduced by 25 per cent and it is proposed to follow this example on the other three groups.

In a pamphlet issued by the Engineering and allied Employers' National Federation, it is stated that "British industry has reached a position of grave crisis. Its whole future existence may be at stake."

New fewer than 19.179 were added to the number of unemployed last week, the total standing on December 1 at 2,305,639, being 1,002,709 over the corresponding week in 1929. The weekly totals for the months are as follows: November 3, 2,263,127; November 10, 2,261,777; November 17, 2,235,987; November 24,2,286,460. The largest number of unemployed are in the cotton industry, where 41.3 per cent of insured workers are idle; iron and steel, with 40.7 per cent; and shipbuilding, with 37.0 per cent.

New capital issues for November amounted to £19,910,000 against £30,496,787 the preceding month and £12,945,000 for November, 1929.

ALLIES ASKED TO RESPECT TREATIES.

An Admonition.

The dire necessity for world disarmament in accordance with the terms of the Versailles Treaty was voiced in a statement issued by the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, prepared by former President Elihu Root, President Nicholas Murray Butler, and Secretary James Brown Scott.

The statement of the trustees calls the attention of the public to the provisions of the Versailles agreement whereby all the Allies agreed to reduce armaments provided that Germany accepted the terms, and it is pointed out that the agreement has not yet been fulfilled. Compliance with the promises made after the War are imperative for the maintenance of world peace, the trustees believe.

"Eleven years have passed since these representations were made," the statement said in part. "Is there not now resting upon all the peoples of the Allied and Associated Powers, including the United States, the imperative obligation to make their representations good with no further delay; should not these obligations prevail against al technical and temporal1929.—"Chicago Tribune".

EDUCATION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Great Strides.

The development of public education in the territory of the present Czechoslovak Republic began as early as the Middle Ages. Prague has since the year 1348 been the seat of a university, the first north of the Alps and east of France. Due to the influence of the great Czech educational reformer, John Amos Comenius, school education began to penetrate with increasing rapidity among all classes of people.

After its establishment the Czech Republic began to improve the educational conditions in Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia.

It is with pride that the Republic to-day points to the recent statistics relating to the enrollment of students at the Charles University, Prague, which show that for the winter term a record of 10,294 has ers studying at the University has likewise increased from 445 to 880.

Every faculty, with the exception of philosophy, can boast of more students than last year. Law accounts for 4,592 of whom 368 are women and 28 foreigners; medicine for 2,399, of whom 412 are women and 487 foreigners; philosophy (arts) for 1,644, of whom 823 are women and 71 foreigners; science for 1,548, of whom 502 are women and 291 foreigners, and theology for 75, of whom 3 are foreigners.

THE CHALLENGE OF STARS

How Man Answered It.

LADY PROFESSOR OUTLINES DISCOVERIES.

Man's urge to find out what he can about the universe by accepting the challenge of the stars, and the interesting things that astronomers have discovered, prove that he is not merely a material particle of the universe, declared Prof. Allie Vibert Douglas, of McGill University, in a lecture at Montreal.

Speaking before the Women's Alliance of the Church of the Messiah in Channing hall. Professor Douglas reviewed the contributions made to knowledge about the universe in response to what she termed "the challenge of the stars," illustrating her lecture with lantern slides.

COPERNICUS AND THE SUN.

Copernicus was the first to advance the theory, about the year 1500, that the sun and not the earth was the central body, later confirmed by Galileo's observations. A picture of the telescope invented by Galileo was shown. Sir James Jeans had done more than anyone else to solve the mystery of the planets, with his theory of collision between, or a near approach to, the sun by another star, resulting in attracting away from it an immense mass of gases in a tidal effect which later condensed into the other planets and produced the solar system.

In a section of the heavens the stars appeared like a swarm of bees, but the possibility that one might collide with another was only on the ratio of about once in ten million years. If the Atlantic Ocean had three or four minnows as its sole inhabitants, the likelihood that they would collide was about the same as the chance that one star would strike another. Once upon a time, millions of years ago, this did happen in the sky; hence the solar system.

NEW DISCOVERIES BEING MADE.

New discoveries about the universe are being made as time goes on, the lecturer noted, recalling that last spring, at Flagstaff Observatory, in Arizona, a new planet had been discovered and named Pluto.

As to the possibility of life on any of the planets, Prof. Douglas said this was thought to be unlikely, at least in the sense in which mankind understands life.

What Sir Isaac Newton, born in the year Galileo died, did for astronomy is beyond description, in his discovery of the law of gravitation and the nature of light, said Prof. Douglas. Newton's telescope, not of glass but of polished mirrors, was the forerunner of the great instruments with which man, in later years, has answered the challenge of the stars, and found out so much about the universe in which we live. Newton's law of gravitation made possible calculations of the position of the stars. The change in the position of Uranus had led astronomers to wonder what other body existed with sufficiently strong "pull" to displace it, and Crouch Adams, then a student at Cambridge and Leverrier in Paris, were responsible for the discovery of the Planet Neptune, simultaneously, although the latter was fortunate in having his calculations investigated first.

LIGHT OF STARS.

The light of the stars, which makes one appear red, another yellow, some white, and others blue was discussed. The difference was due to the stage of development of the star, which went, through the ages, in an ascending scale and then gradually back through its earlier colors, but diminishing in size as its matter became more ccondensed. The great contributions made here by Sir A. S. Eddington, of Cambridge, were shown. In turn his calculations were confirmed through the invention by A. A. Michaelson, of the University of Chicago, of an instrument by which the diameter of the stars may be measured.

Einstein's theory had confirmed the calculation as to the density of the companion star to Sirius, of one ton per cubic inch. This Sirius B. had been discovered when a polished mirror was being tested for imperfection, and Prof. Douglas pictured Clarke trying to rub out the new star as a fault in the mirror. —

INDIA'S AIR DEFENCE

—:o:—

Effects Of Bombing On The Tribesmen

A student of Indian Defence Problem writes in "Daily Telegraph":

Sir—In his article upon the defence of the Indian frontier, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett declares that air bombing "has altered the character of frontier warfare, as the tribesmen consider the use of this arm unfair..... Our women are no longer considered sacrosanct... ..... Flying officers..... known they are almost certain to be cut to pieces if compelled to make a forced landing."

It is common knowledge in India that the Government of India some years ago held an exhaustive inquiry, which established that air operations left no special "legacy of hatred." To tht best of my knowledge, there has not been any tribal outrages on women since. And not one flying officer has ever been "cut to pieces" after a forced landing.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett implies that the Air Force is independent of the Army, whereas actually it is under the Commander-in-Chief, and the Chief Air Officer's right of direct access to the Viceroy is only a precaution against abuse. It has a parallel in Haig's right of appeal to the Government when placed under the supreme command of Foch. Naturally in the Frontier Provinces both Army and Air action are subject to the control of the Chief Political Officer.

INFILTRATION TACTICS.

Another of Mr. Ashmad-Barlett's reiterated point is that the mountainous terrain on the Indian frontier is utterly different from that of other regions where the Air Force has achieved success. I suggest that he should study a map of the mountains in Kurdistan and round Aden.

He declared that at Peshawar the Air Force "proved totally incapable of driving back the tribesmen. All the real donkey work fell to the Army ....." The Afridis went back at their own free will practically untouched. And the 8,000 odd troops at Peshawar proved unable either to prevent their ingress or to accelerate their departure. The real lesson of this summer has been the helplessness of static military posts and slow-moving ground columns to cope with the new infiltration tactics of the mobile tribesmen. Instead of a barrier, the chain of garrisons on the frontier has proved a sieve.

The only alternative is to quell the trouble at its source—which aircraft can reach in a few hours and the Army only after months of costly preparation. The tribesmen have never been restrained by the fear of death for they love a fight. And their incentive is the hope of seizing someone else's property, as the one deterrent is the fear of losing their own. Their mud villages mean more to them than to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett. He does not seem to grasp that casualties are not the object of air action, but the dislocation of the offender's normal life.

In the spring a general rising was feared. It has never come to a head. Even soldiers back from Waziristan say that at the peace jirgar the tribesmen's one concern was the fear of air action. Most significant of all is the fact that friendly tribesmen asked us to take air action against fomenters of trouble as the one deterrent.

AIRMEN AND SOLDIERS.

In contrast to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, here is the significant admission of the semi-official organ of the Army in India:

"These disturbances have differed from previous frontier outbreaks..... while practically every trans-frontier tribe has taken part, no tribe has been completely and whole-heartedly against it."

"A conspicuous feature of these operations has been the greatly enhanced striking power of the R. A. F. against the tribesman in his own remote villages. Material and moral losses have been inflicted on him from the air in a way that would have been impossible only a few years ago."

Yet the Air Force in India comprises a mere 2,000 men and 100 machines, compared with 200,000 soldiers. No one has suggested that aircraft should completely replace soldiers, but merely that a fuller and a fair chance should be given to a new means hitherto employed on a puny scale.

All Eyes on Millowners' Show-case

AT

Victoria Terminus

From 11th January to 24th January

The following SWADESHI ARTICLES Manufactured by

The KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS

WILL BE ON VIEW

Dhoties, Sarees, Voiles, Shirtings, Twills, Drills, Bedsheets, Mulmul, Longcloth, Duck, Bedspreads, Towels, Handkerchiefs, etc.

All the products displayed therein can be obtained from

Mills Office :

Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate

or from Shops at

1. Gaurajgali, Mulji Jetha Market, 2. Haines Road, Byculla,

and Swadeshi Co-operative Stores.

WORDS OF WISDOM

—:o:—

(By CHANDAN T. MIRCHANDANI)

Architecture, more almost than any art, connects itself indissolubly with the life, the character, the moral being of a nation and an epoch.

—J. A. SYMONDS.

• • • •

Our disputants put me in mind of the scuttle-fish, that when he is unable to extricate himself, blackens the water about him till he becomes invisible.

—ADDISON.

• • • •

A mere copier of nature can never produce anything great; can never raise and enlarge the conceptions, or warm the heart of the spectator.

The highest thing that art can do is to set before you the true image of the presence of a noble human being. It has never done more than this, and it ought not to do less.

—RUSKIN.

• • • •

A musician composes an air by putting notes together in certain relations; a poet composes a poem by putting thoughts and words in pleasant order; and a painter a picture by putting thoughts, forms, and colours in pleasant order.

If your subject do not appear to you the flower of the world at this moment, you have not rightly chosen it.

—EMERSON.

• • • •

By labour and intent study (which I take to be my portion in this life) joined with the strong propensity of nature, I might perhaps leave something so written to after-times as they should not willingly let it die.

—MILTON.

• • • •

There should be some correction appointed by the laws against foolish and unprofitable writers, as there is against vagabonds and loiterers: so should both myself and a hundred others of our people be banished.

—MONTAIGNE.

• • • •

It is not beauty that inspires the deepest passion. Beauty without grace is a hook without bait. Beauty without expression tires.

Beauty has as many meanings as a man has moods. Beauty is the symbol of symbols. Beauty reveals everything, because it expresses nothing. When it shows us itself, it shows us the whole fiery-coloured world.

—OSCAR WILDE.

• • • •

The world is bound by action, unless performed for the sake of sacrifice; for that sake, free from attachment, O Son of Kunti, perform thou action.

—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

• • • •

Oh, come with old Khayyam, and leave the Wise,
To talk; one thing is certain, that Life flies;
One thing is certain, and the Rest is Lies;
The Flower that once has blown for ever dies.

—OMAR KHAYYAM.

If it isn't....

you don't want it!

Insist and protest. If it isn't "CAFIASPIRIN" No! Genuine "Bayer" Tablets of Aspirin gave humanity the first positive remedy for pain of all kinds and have been prescribed by physicians for many years. They are now perfected for the special requirements of the tropics by scientific combination with Caffeine, the popular heart tonic, and hence are unique in their safe and quick effects. CAFIASPIRIN gives instantaneous relief and does not affect your heart or kidneys. Therefore, you want only CAFIASPIRIN — nothing else. — To make sure, look for the BAYER CROSS on the carton containing the tube of 20 tablets. If you want only one dose, ask for "Bayer's Red Envelope", which contains 2 "Bayer" Tablets of CAFIASPIRIN and only costs 1 anna. Be careful! In future avoid the dangers of imitations and substitutes by saying "Bayer's CAFIASPIRIN" not just "Aspirin Tablets" or something else!

Having in ancient times emanated mankind together with sacrifice, the Lord of emanation said: "By this shall Ye propagate; be this to you the giver of desires; with this nourish Ye the Gods, and may the Gods nourish you; thus nourishing one another, Ye shall reap the supremest good."

—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

• • • •

Ah, make the most of what we yet may spend,
Before we too into the Dust descend;
Dust into Dust, and under Dust, to lie,
Saus Wine, saus Song, saus Singer, and—saus End!

—OMAR KHAYYAM.

• • • •

The righteous, who eat the remains of the sacrifice, are freed from all sins; but the impious, who dress food for their own sakes, they verily eat sin. From food creatures become; from rain is the production of food; rain proceedeth from sacrifice; sacrifice ariseth out of action.

—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

PARSIS WELCOME TO MALAVIYAJI AND VITHALBHAI PATEL

—:o:—

The following three resolutions were passed by a public meeting of Parsis on Saturday at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, when Mr. K. K. Suntook presided.

This meeting of the Parsis of Bombay held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha expresses its deep regret for the melancholy death of Moulana Mahomed Ali, and tenders its sincere sympathy condolence to the family of the deceased in their great bereavement.

WELCOME TO PANDIT AND PATEL.

This meeting of the Parsis of Bombay held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha offers its hearty welcome to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel and prays for their speedy recovery and restoration to sound health.

This meeting of the Parsis of Bombay held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha tenders its sincere facilitations to the Directors and Editors of the "Kesari" and "Maratha" on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of their papers which are the prize legacies of the great Lokmanya, and wishes them a prolonged life of greater and wider fruitfulness to in India in general and Maharashtra in particular.

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Re. One per bottle. Of medicine vendors everywhere.

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IN DEFENCE OF COMPANIONATE MARRIAGES.

Social Idea."

Ex-Judge Lindsey Says It Is "A Great Progressive

Former Judge Ben Lindsey delivered an address in Mecca Temple answering in detail Bishop William T. Mannings assertion that companionate mariage was only another name for free love.

In addition to branding Bishop Manning one of the leading reactionary clericals of the United States, he called companianate marriage a great progressive social idea. Its adoption, he said, would make the world realize that marriage was made for man and not man for marriage.

Judge Lindsey defended his record as a judge and a citizen. Referring to his definition of companionate marriage, he said his programme was "the legalization and scientific direction of the admitted and accepted habits and customs of modern marriage and the kind of marriage being performed by practically all the clergy in practically all churches."

He asked for repeal of the laws preventing the dissemination of scientific information on contraceptives and the forming of a commission of three for helping discordant couples and the education of youths in school in "the art of marriage."

It will be recalled that Ben Lindsey, amid scenes of wild excitement, was roughly ejected from the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine recently.

Bishop Manning, before a congregation of 4,000, had bitterly denounced Judge Lindsey's theory of "companionate marriage."

When he had finished, Mr. Lindsey jumped on the reporters' table and demanded five minutes in which to defend "companionate marriage."

"You have falsely represented me. If this is not a house of justice it is not a house of God", he shouted.

The congregation was immediately thrown into a state of uproar.

Amid an unprecedented scene, Dr. Manning cried, "We will now sing "Fight the good fight with all your might."

The congregation started singing, and at the same time ushers seized Mr. Lindsey.

Members of the congregation struck and kicked the ex-judge as he was rushed down he aisle.

Detectives who were present in anticipation of disorder held back the crowd on the pavement outside, and hustled Mr. Lindsey to the police station, where the police inquired by telephone whether Dr. Manning desired to make a charge against Mr. Lindsey.

Dr. Manning declined to do so, but the police held the ex-judge on their own charge of disorderly conduct.

Dr. Manning has for long been a vehement critic of modern moral standards. In 1927 he created a sensation while visiting Paris by hotly attacking the practice of Americans in going to the French capital to obtain divorces under the easy French divorce laws that then prevailed.

He also denounced companionate marriage as "a proposal to legalise free love."

Mr. Ben Lindsey, formerly a judge of the Juvenile Court of Denver, has been long in the public eye as a champion of the principle of companionate or trial marriages, which he upheld in national lecture tours, debates, and writing.

NEW YORK TOO POOR TO BUY MILK

—:o:—

Million Quarts A Week Drop.

This city is feeling the sharp pinch of Christmas poverty. So much is shown by a sudden drop of a million quarts a week in New York's consumption of milk, says a cable to the "News Chronicle."

This decline, due entirely to unemployment, has alarmed the arthorities, who see in it "a serious menace to the city's health," and fear it will weaken resistance to disease among the poor, faced with the cold of a New York winter.

To encourage greater consumption, the milk distributors have reduced their prices.

Street begging is also causing anxiety. New York's Committee on Unemployment has found "an alarming increase, which, if it continues unchecked, will become not only a serious nuisance, but a real menace."

They have appealed to the charitable to harden their hearts against these street beggars, as there are now sufficient agencies to feed and give lodging to the genuine homeless.

Another effect or the unprecedented unemployment is the drastic cut in immigration. The figures have been cut already by nearly eighty per cent., and it is expected there will be an even more stringent reduction.

DISH-WASHING DEGREE

—:o:—

Freak University Courses.

Bachelor degrees granted by Columbia University to students have completed courses including "food etiquette and hospitality," "practical poultry-raising" and "wrestling and self-defence" have aroused the scorn of Dr. Abraham Flexner, former director of the Rockefeller Foundation's General Education Board, who has just made a slashing attack on American Universities for cheapening and vulgarising education.

Among the targets of Dr. Flexner's wrath are the following:

The University of Chicago for giving a Master of Arts degree for a dissertation on: "A Time and Motion Comparison of Four Methods of Dish Washing."

The University of Wisconsin for awarding Bachelor of Science degrees to students passing courses in drug-store practice, elementary costume designing, and first-aid to the injured.

In addition, Dr. Flexner has ridiculed the correspondence schools maintained by the leading Universities which offer courses in such subjects as fire insurance, bee-keeping and janitor service.

SIR JOHN SIMON AND PHOTOGRAPHERS

—:o:—

A "Bargain" Kept.

Mr. John Gilbert Simon, the only son of Sir John Simon, was married in mail week at Kensington Register Office to Miss Maude (Jimmie) Hunt, of Ladbroke-gardens, W.

The bridegroom with two friends —Mr. Harry Case and Mr. E. C. Heatherington—arrived a quarter of an hour before the bride, who came in a car with Sir John and Lady Simon.

Before the bride and Lady Simon left the car Sir John jumped out and asked the camera men not to take photographs until after the ceremony.

"I always keep a bargain myself" he said, "and I promise you I will get the bride and bridegroom to pose for you as much as you like after the ceremony. If you keep your part of the bargain I promise you I will keep mine."

Sir John's bargain with the photographers was kept, and they were given an opportunity of taking a flashlight picture in the fog.

UNIVERSE PASSING AWAY!

—:o:—

"Fading Into Nothingness"

Sir James Jeans, the famous scientist, might have gone to Shakespeare for the text of his final broadcast talk on "The Stars in Their Courses" in mail week.

"The material universe," he declared, "appears to be passing away like a tale that is told; dissolving into nothingness like a vision fading before the light of day.

"There is no reasonable room for doubt," he continued, "that the sun weighs many millions of millions of tons less than it did when I started this series of talks .....

"The human race, whose intelligence dates back only a single tick of the astronomical clock, could hardly hope to understand so soon what it all means. Some day, perhaps, we shall know; at present we can only guess.

"UNSTABLE."

"I hope I shall not startle you too much," he continued, "if I say that it has been discovered quite recently that the universe is somewhat like a soap bubble.

"The Belgian mathematician, Lemaitre, has shown that Einstein's universe has similar properties.

"It is unstable, although not quite in the same way as the actual soap bubble we blow with a pipe.

EMPTY SPACE.

"The number of stars in the universe is probably about equal to the number of drops of rain which fall on the whole of London in a day of heavy rain, and—

The average star is something like a million times as big as the earth.

"The universe is very empty.

"Leave only three wasps alive in the whole Europe, and the area of Europe will still be more crowded with wasps than space is with stars."

PROPAGANDA IN BRITAIN

Professor Ranga's Visit To Bolton.

Councillor George Thomson, Member, Bolton Town Council, writes:—

Wednesday, December 17th, was a red letter day in the history of the Bolton Trades Council. This Organisation is one of the oldest in the country and in this, the centre of the world's fine cotton spinning industry, occupies a prominent place in the trade union life of England. It represents affiliated trade union branches numbering 20,000 and the delegates were keenly interested in the soul stirring address given by Prof. N. G. Ranga on the "Situation in India."

Under ordinary conditions it is very difficult for our members to visualize conditions in a country so far away as India, but thanks to the lucid and graphic description given by our distinguished visitor, we learned more in one single hour about British Imperialism as pictured in India than we could have done by reading fifty newspapers articles. In the words of one of our delegates "it would be a great help in the great struggle for India's freedom if more propagandists of the type and calibre of Prof. Ranga could be sent into every important centre in this country to awaken our people and to give first-hand knowledge of the real conditions operating in the great country of India." In connection with the visit I was able to introduce Prof. Ranga to the Editor of the weekly paper "Bolton Journal and Guardian" and other writers on the staff of the "Bolton Evening News". We had long conversations with them on Indian affairs and as a result interest has been aroused and quickened at every turn. Long reports of the meeting appeared in the press and in addition a meeting which I organised for women in one of our Labour Clubs was also given a lot of attention. The visit has in every way been very helpful and a good stroke of useful work has been done for the best interests of both countries, India and England, as well as the cause of internationalism.

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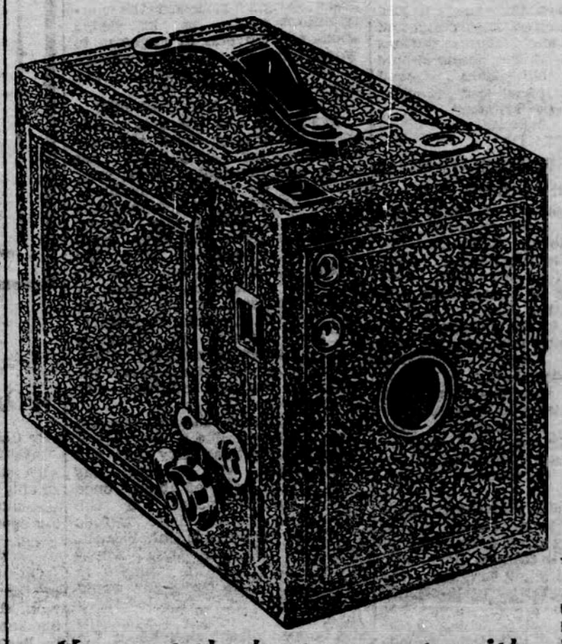

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Laying the foundation stone of the Indian Sailors' Home by Sir Frederick Sykes' Masjid Bunder Road, 5-30 p.m.

Thursday, Jan. 15.

Result of second M. B. S. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Friday, Jan. 16.

Sir J. J. School of Art, Exhibition of Students' Work, H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes to distribute prizes, 5-15 p.m.

Saturday, Jan. 17.

S. S. 'Ranchi' with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

12 noon.—Graphone records.

7 p.m.—Miss Durgabai's vocal music.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Straits China and Japan per S. S. "Alipore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 14th instant.

SASSOON MECHANTS' INSTITUTE

Madame B. P. Wadia will deliver a lecture on "The Bhagavad Gita in Daily Life," on Thursday (15th instant) at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

EAST AND WEST, THE CONFLICT OF THEIR CULTURE

Under the auspices of Parsi Rajkeya Subba, there will be a meeting of Parsis to-day (Wednesday) at Blavatsky Lodge, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Swamy Satya Deva will deliver a lecture on "East and West, The Conflict of their Cultures," when Mrs. Captain will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Schwarzenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

MILITARY MAN CONVICTED

—:o:—

Private James Harwood 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday for causing hurt to a taxi driver and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. The case against the accused was that on Saturday night, he engaged the taxi car of Shermohmed Khan from Sukhlaji Street and asked him to drive to the Colaba Barracks. At the barracks, the accused got down and turned to go away without paying the fare which amounted to Rs. 2|12. When the complainant demanded the fare, the accused gave him a blow and knocked down a tooth. The accused was then arrested by the police on the complaint of the taxi driver. The accused pleaded not guilty but His Worship convicted him on evidence and sentenced him as above.

RESCUER PAYS A HEAVY PRICE

—:o:—

How a man lost his life while going to the rescue of another man who was being robbed by a gang of hooligans was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Thursday. It appeared from the evidence that Ganu Halima, a Hindu was going along Sion Road on Sunday last when he saw Bajaram Sunderram and others robbing Luxmon Babu a pedestrian. Ganu went to the assistance of Luxmon and remonstrated with Sunderram and the members of his gang when Sunderram whipped out a knife and stabbed Ganu on his chest. The stab penetrated the heart and Ganu collapsed. He was subsequently removed by the police to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died soon after admission. The police arrested Sunderram and placed him before the Coroner. The jury after hearing the evidnce returned a verdict of murder against Sunderram.

BENGALEE UNION.

Mr. A Mitter, Secretary of the Bengalee Union announces that there will be a Social gathering of the Bengalee residents to celebrate the "Makar Sankranti" festival (Pitha Parbam) at the Union's Hall, Tyeb Manzil, Masjid Bunder Road, opposite Imperial Bank (Mandvi Branch) to-day (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Swami Sambhudananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will speak on the "Ideals of Home Life". Mr. I. C. Gupta will preside.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL C. C. AGENCY

The First General Meeting of the Merchants Mutual Co-operative Commission Agency Ltd. will be held on Wednesday the 14th January 1931 at 5 p. m. (S. T.) at the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank's Office, Sirdar Mansions, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

122 More Acquitted On Tuesday

—:o:—

HIGH COURT'S ORDER IN BOMBAY CASES.

Plea Of Guilty Not Sufficient To Justify Conviction.

122 more persons were acquitted by the High Court on Tuesday when the remaining Bombay cases under Section 17 of Criminal Law Amendment Act, sent up to the High Court by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for review were taken up in a Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Murphy.

The Full Bench was constituted to decide an important point arising in the case of Janardhan Kashinath Abhyanker, a Congress volunteer, who was convicted by Magistrate Mr. Mehta on the accused's plea of guilty.

PLEA OF GUILTY.

The question was: when the accused had pleaded guilty, could he be convicted even though the prosecution had not led any evidence to prove the accused's knowledge of notification and also to prove any overt act done by him from which his membership could be inferred after the body was declared illegal.

The Full Bench decided that the accused's plea of guilty was not sufficient to convict him without evidence on the other requirements laid down by the High Court in their ruling in Mr. Nagindas Master's and similar other cases. Their Lordships, therefore, acquitted the accused. In this case, Mr. Abhyanker, Advocate, appeared as 'amicus curiae' on behalf of the accused.

The remaining Bombay cases were then taken up by the Full Bench.

In all there were 13 cases on Tuesday involving 132 accused convicted under Section 17 of Criminal Law Amendment Act. Out of these 122 persons wee acquitted while the conviction of 10 persons was confirmed.

In addition to these, Mr. K. F. Nariman and 7 others were acquitted on the previous day.

All the Bombay cases sent up for review have been disposed of by the High Court.

The cases from the Districts will be taken up next week.

ABHYANKAR'S CASE.

In the case of J. K. Abhyankar, the facts are that the accused was a Congress volunteer attached to the "D" Ward Congress Committee which had been declared illegal by a notification dated 14th October. The accused was arrested the next day in the morning and sentenced by the Magistrate to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

ACCUSED'S OWN PLEA OF GUILTY.

For the Crown, it was argued by Mr. Shingne, Government Pleader, that the sentence was non-appealable. The Magistrate had convicted the accused on his own plea of guilty. The accused was fully aware of the fact that the Congress Committee of which he was a member, was declared unlawful.

MAGISTRATE AWARE OF NO EVIDENCE.

Mr. S. V. Abhyankar making his submissions for the accused said that the Magistrate was fully aware that there was no evidence about the publication of the notification in the required way. The prosecution had failed to prove affirmatively that the accused continued to be a member of the Congress Committee even after publication of the notification. The accused's plea of guilty did not amount to an admission on this point, but only an admission that he was a member before the notification. There was nothing to show whether the Magistrate accepted his plea. In fact, the Magistrate proceeded to record evidence even after the accused pleaded guilty.

JUDGMENT.

In delivering judgment, their Lordships held that the conviction must be set aside on two grounds, first that the Magistrate did not accept the plea of guilty and secondly there was nothing on record to show positively that accused continued to be a member after the notification.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA GETS A WALK-OVER.

Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta has been re-elected a Councillor for 'D' Ward as the 'D' Ward Bye-election was uncontested.

MUNICIPAL AIDED HOUSING

A Meeting will be held in the Corporation Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6 P.M. when, Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni will speak on the above subject.

CHRISTIAN SATYAGRAHI AND DADAR DICTATOR JAILED

Sequel To Census Boycott

FOR REFUSING TO LEAVE COURT MEHERALI'S BROTHER IN LOCK-UP

Sjt. E. J. Fernandez a leading member of the Nationalist Christian Party and the Dadar dictator who were arrested on Monday last at Dadar were placed before Mr. Jangalwalla on Tuesday, Mr. Jangalwalla called on Sjt. Fernandez and his brother to give Rs. 100 as security which Sjt. Fernandez refused on his own and his brother's behalf The Magistrate then sentenced him to 4 months' R. I. People who attend the Court with white caps receive insults. Sjt. Ahmed Brother of Sits. Meheralli and Adil were asked by Mr. Jungalwalla to leave the Court which they refused to do. Both of them were thereupon arrested and removed to the Matunga police Lock-up.

Exhibition Of Indian Arts And Industries

In connection with the Sixty-ninth Birthday anniversary of Swami Vivekananda an exhibition of Indian Arts and Industries will be held at the Ramkrishna Mission Ashram premises at Khar from 24th to 30th January.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Kt. C. I. E., will open the exhibition.

In all 30 stalls have been arranged.

The Library Building has been reserved for arts exhibition. To meet the contingent expenditure a rent varying from 25/- to Rs. 75/- has been allotted to the stalls according to their size and position.

Many of the biggest manufacturers of India like Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Co., Khataw Makanji Mills, Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Calico Mills of Ahmedabad and others have already booked their stalls. Manufacturers, Industrialists and artists desiring to avail of the opportunity are requested to see or to apply either to Mr. R. Krishna Iyer of Tata Oils Mills at Bombay House, first floor, Fort, from 12 a. m. to 5 p. m. or at the Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, any time between 12 a. m. to 3 p. m.

MAGISTRATE'S BAN AT GHATKOPAR UNDER SECTION 144.

Police Raid Vanravandas Mehta's House

GHAT KOPAR, Jan. 13.

(From A Correspondent.)

A ban was declared by ringing bells and Police bataki under Sec. 144 at Ghat-Kopar yesterday at 8 P.M. banning the holding of meetings, processions or Flag Salutations under the auspices of the Ghat-Kopar village Congress Committee up to 8 days.

To-day the house of Sjt. Parbhudas Vanravandas Mehta who is residing at Cama Lane, Jiwandas Bhanji Bungallow, was searched by Police Fozdar Mr. Purshotamdas accompanied with two C. I. D. and ten armed Police, at 9 A. M. two Rashtriya songs Books, one Congress Bulletin of Boycott Supplement and one Rubber stamp of Boycott British Goods were found.

Medal & Certificate For Polson Mfg. Co.

—:o:—

Following the recent award to Messrs. Polson Manufacturing Co. of a Gold Medal for their Pasteurised Butter and their Coffee at the Mysore Dasserah Exhibition 1930, consumers of these famous products will be interested to hear that still another Gold Medal and Certificate have been awarded to these manufacturers' Butter and Coffee at the S. I. A. A. Industrial Exhibition 1929-30. Her Excellency, Lady Stanley, making the presentation personally.

Millowners' Assoceation, Bombay

—:o:—

MR. BADDELEY TO BE DY. CHAIRMAN.

The Ballot held on Tuesday for the election of Dy. Chairman of the Association for the year 1931 resulted in the election of Mr. T. V. Baddeley of the Simplex Mills Company, Ltd.

BURY COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES

Fit Memorial For Mahomed Ali

BLAVATSKY LODGE MEETING IN BOMBAY

Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of Maulana Mahomed Ali at a meeting held on Tuesday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Brotherhood, Sjt. K. Natarajan presiding.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Faiz B. Tayabji, Mr. K. K. Santoke, Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. I. S. Haji addressed the meeting speaking on the condolence resolution. Several speakers discussed what Mahomed Ali would have done if he had lived longer and returned to India.

A TOWER OF STRENGTH.

The President, Sjt. K. Natarajan, suggested that if Mr. Mahomed Ali had lived he would have been a tower of strength to India to undertake the responsibilities of complete self-government.

Sir Lalubhai opined that Mr. Mahomed Ali would have worked whole-heartedly for cementing the relations of Hindus and Muslims, while Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas held that Mahomed Ali's last letter to the Premier clearly indicated that he would have returned to India a most disillusioned man and joined the ranks of those who were fighting the nation's battle for freedom.

Messages associating themselves with the object of the meeting and regretting inability to attend the meeting were sent by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Mr. M. C. Chagla.

GREAT INDIAN AND GREAT MUSLIM.

Sjt. K. Natarajan in his opening remarks observed that Maulana Mahomed Ali was a great Indian and a great Muslim. In his speech at the R. T. C. he had clearly defined his position as such and all those people who found it difficult to give up religion or their country would agree with the Maulana.

The speaker further observed that if Mr. Mahomed Ali had lived he would have been a tower of strength to India to undertake the responsibility of a complete self-government. Though his body would be buried in Jerusalem, the holy place of Muslims, Christians and Jews alike, the fact would be recorded that he sacrificed his life for India.

BURY COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

Concluding Sjt. Natrajan added that the best way to express sorrow at Mr. Mahomed Ali's death was to bury all the communal and other petty differences in the open grave of Mahomed Ali.

SERVED HIS COUNTRY.

Mr. Faiz B. Tayabji moved the first resolution expressing a deep sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Maulana Mahomed Ali in whom India had lost a great patriot and statesman.

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Tayabji observed that they had met to mourn the loss of a patriot who had the dauntless courage and who firmly believed that India could seek glory and honour and they must assert themselves and be free. Mr. Mahomed Ali went to London to attend the R. T. C. because he sincerely believed that he would thereby serve his country.

FOUGHT FOR FREEDOM OF INDIA.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas seconded the resolution as a Hindu and a Brahmin. As a Hindu he had no right to criticise the religious opinions of other people and in that respect the speaker agreed with Mr. Mahomed Ali.

The speaker did not know Mahomed Ali intimately, but he had heard enough about him and he knew the bold attitude he took as an Acting Suba Officer at Navsari in the Gaekwar State and had to resign his post because of his bold attitude.

Mr. Mahomed Ali did not go to London, continued Sir Lalubhai, to fight for the rights of Muslims but to demand freedom for India. Had he returned alive he would have proved of great help not in working the Reforms but by trying to cement the relations of Hindus and Muslims.

SIGN OF THE TIMES.

Mr. K. K. Santoke who followed Sir Lalubhai, thought that it was a sign of the times that Indians belonging to different castes and creeds had gathered to honour a Muslim patriot. It was a very noble feature of Indian nationhood.

Mahomed Ali, said Mr. Santoke, was not only a great Muslim, but he was also an equally great Indian. He recalled his yeoman services to the cause of Islam and Asia and his efforts for Hindu-Muslim unity and said, however, one might differ from him, one could not help paying him a tribute that was his due.

Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that Mahomed Ali was one of the finest and manliest of Indians.

The resolution was accepted, the audience standing.

INDIAN BOYCOTT TELLS!

HEAVY DROP IN BRITAIN'S TRADE

LANCASHIRE'S DWINDLING TRADE IN 1930

LONDON, Jan. 12.

British trade returns for 1930 which are now available show the serious extent of the fall both in imports and export.

Imports in 1930	£10,45,000,000
Reduction from 1929	£1,76,000,000
Export in 1930	£5,70,000,000
Reduction from 1929	£1,59,000,000

The largest individual decreases in imports were raw cotton, £32,-500,000 grain £23,000,000 non-dutiable food and drink £20,500,-000 and woollen materials £18,-000,000.

The outstanding reductions in exports were cotton manufactures £48,000,000, iron and steel manufactures £17,000,000 and woollens £16,000,000.

Re-exports in 1930 showed a decrease of 20 per cent. compared with 1929.—Reuter.

POONA'S "WAR" ON FOREIGN CLOTH

No More Orders For A Year

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 13.

The Poona piece-goods merchants resolved in to-day's special meeting not to order foreign cloth for one year. They also appointed a committee to negotiate with Swadeshi Sabha in the matters of sealing the present stock. It is believed they will agree to Congress terms.

DEFIANCE OF DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S BAN

Procession Held Up

INDISCRIMINATE LATHI CHARGE AT BELGAUM

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Jan. 13.

The news of the execution of Mallappa Dhanshetti and three other Sholapur leaders reached this place at noon. Immediately a complete hartal was ordered and a procession and public meeting were announced. Shops were closed at about 4-30 p. m. An order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting procession etc. for seven days was promulgated. The acting District Magistrate, Mr. Hiremath. In spite of the ban a procession consisting of 3,000 persons was taken out. It passed through some important streets unobstructed, but on reaching Khadebazar Police Station it was stopped by the police. The processionists remained perfectly non-violent, and squatted down on the ground refusing to disperse. Heavy and indiscriminate lathi charge followed, resulting in injuries to over 125 persons, including two ladies, of whom 12 are serious. Even small boys below 12 and Swastik League volunteers were not spared. Swastik League doctors and volunteers renedered necessary help. Unsual excitement prevails in the town. Public meeting, attended by over a thousand, prayed for peace of the four noble souls, and condemned the lathi charge. Prominent among those injured are Sjt. Jeevanrao Yagli Kalghatgi Nakadi Broker Ginde and Kamat. A hartal was observed to-day also at Thalakwadi and a procession was taken out which was held up by the police for more than an hour, but afterwards it was allowed to go. After prayers were offered at the Gandhi Maidan, people dispersed peacefully. It is learnt that the prohibitory order is applied throughout the district. It appears the Acting District Magistrate's new regime portends severe repression.

AHMEDABAD PROCESSION DISPERSED WITH LATHIS

In Memory Of Sholapur Martyrs

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 13.

An attempt was made by some youths to take out a procession this evening in memory of the four persons sentenced to death in the Sholapur murder case and hanged yesterday. The procession was however dispersed by a light 'lathi' charge, no one being seriously injured. Four youths were arrested but subsequently released.—A. P.

HARTAL FOR SHOLAPUR MARTYRS

PEN, Jan. 13.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Complete hartal was observed here for the Sholapur martyrs. Procession was banned under 144 by Mr. Koundinya, Sub-Divisional Officer. Inspite of the ban a big procession took place is. 18 persons including 7 ladies and 5 boys were arrested, but all ladies and boys were released after a few hours' detention. Six were detained are Mr. Nene, Municipal Chairman, Mesars Bapurao Phadake, Bhate Dandekar, Narkar and Bhargav Phadake. Trial commences to-morrow.

BIJAPUR MOURNS SHOLAPUR MARTYRS

(From a Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Jan. 13.

News of the execution of the Sholapur prisoners reached here last night. The city observed a spontaneous and unprecedented hartal and presented an appearance mourning. Special Police pickets were placed in important centres. It is proposed to discontinue the great Sankraman festival. In memory of the martyrs a condolence resolution was passed in a public meeting.

WHAT HASTENED MAHOMED ALI'S END

Condolence Meetings At Uran

(From a Correspondent).

URAN, Jan. 12.

A public meeting of the Citizens of Uran was held on Monday, January 5. under the presidentship of Mr. Raja Ram Adhikari to mourn the death, of Moulana Mohamed Ali.

In pursuance to a resolution passed at the meeting, Uran observed Hartal on Wednesday the 7th instant.

On the 10th a meeting of the merchant community wass held with Mr. R. J. Tungekar in the chair. Moving the resolution of condolence Mr. Tungekar said that it was sad to think that the question of Hindu-Muslim unity for which Moulana Mahomed Ali had worked so strenuously during his life-time and on which he was engaged even on his death-bed had not yet been settled. Nor were the prospects of India getting Swaraj through the Round Table Conference any the bright.

Mr. Tungekar recalled how the Moulana had said in his speech at the plenary session of the Round Table Conference that he would not return to a slave country if he was not enabled to take back with him the substance of independence.

As the Moulana found that the Round Table Conference was not going to yield substance of Independence to India, he preferred to die in a free country' It is highly significant that not even his remains were coming to this slave country. It would not, therefore be an exaggeration to say that the Moulana was born a slave but died free man. Mr. Tungekar added that with the fullest sense of reponsibility he would hazard the theory that the factors that hastened Moulana Mohamad Ali's end were that Hindu and Muslim delegates at the R. T. C. were observed with narrow communalism and the British delegates with high-brow Imperialism.

If the Colleagues of the late Moulana had any regard for him, the best tribute they could pay to his memory was by slosing up their ranks on the Hindu-Muslim question.

If Britain chooses to respect the memory of a man who staked his life, prestige and reputation in the responding to their invitation to attend the R. T. C., she should make a bold gesture of Dominion Status for India.

STOP PRESS.

OVER 100 WOUNDED BY POLICE LATHI CHARGE.

BELGAUM COLLECTOR'S TRIUMPET BLOWING.

BELGAUM, Jan. 13.

In regard to the lathi charges made here yesterday to disperse a procession taken out in contravention of magisterial orders, further enquiries show that the number of injured exceeds hundred.

An order prohibiting the blowing of trumpets etc. in Belgaum with a view to collecting people which had expired, was renewed to-day for a further period of two months.—A. P.

INDERPAL TRANSFERRED TO LOCK UP.

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

When the Special Tribunal reassembled in the afternoon, the Crown Counsel submitted that he found from the police diary that the accused Jahangirmal had threatened Inderpal with retaliation. However, in the interests of justice he would not oppose Inderpal's request.

The Tribunal ordered Inderpal's transference to the judicial lock-up. The defence has made an application for the transference of other approvers to the lock-up. —A. P.

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—:o:—

"Dawn in India". By Sir Francis Younghusband. Murray. 10s. 6d.

"Stark India". By Trevor Pinch. Hutchinson. 10s. 6d.

So different is the approach of the authors of these two books to their subject that a reader might be excused for wondering whether they were writing about the same country writes Robert Lynd in the "News Chronicle".

Sir Francis Younghusband writes as a critical idealist. He is in deep sympathy with the finest spiritual ideals of the East. And he looks forward to a time when the inhabitants of India will be trained to the responsibility of self-government and can be left to decide for themselves whether they will remain within the British Empire. He does not make light of the difficulties of the Indian situation. But he makes it his object to get into as close sympathy as possible with Indian aspirations as well as with British purposes. The title of his book reveals the optimistic spirit in which it is written.

Mr. Trevor Pinch is an able journalist who has edited an important newspaper in India. He has now written a book which gives his candid opinion of the salient facts of Indian life. His chapters have headings such as "The Land of Sex-Mad Millions," "Films and Folly," "The World's Unhealthiest People," "A Murder has been Arranged," and, though he does not agree on all points with Miss Mayo in her indictment of Indian failings, he has painted a sensational picture.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 13.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH.

New York, Jan. 13.

Previous closing	10.12
To-day's opening	10.06
Difference	—.7
To-day's Closing	10.13
Difference	unchanged.

Broach expectation A.-M. Rs. 160

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Previous closing	5.29
To-day's opening	5.24
Difference	—.5
To-day's closing	5.24
Difference	—.5

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 13.

Silver ready	14 1 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver forward	13 14 0
Higher	0 2 0

Market: India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Poush	41 12 0
Maha	40 10 0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1931.

A VAIN APPEAL

—:o:—

It was a nation-wide appeal to mercy made on behalf of the four Sholapur condemned to the Viceroy. India is now mourning His Excellency's response to that appeal. The significance of the tragedy may not be apparent to the authorities. But as Mr. Tairsee pointed out yesterday:

"If the Government had vision to extend to them reprieve, it would have done more good than by holding a few Round Table Conferences. If Sholapur is to be the indication of what is to follow, may God save India."

Government, of course, have neither vision nor imagination. To them the majesty of the law is so brilliantly dazzling that they cannot possibly see ahead. It would take more than an all-India appeal to make them realise that justice need not necessarily be equated with harshness of outlook. But Lord Irwin has claimed to be much more far-sighted and broad-minded than the ordinary bureaucrat whose duty it evidently is not to see things save in their immediate perspective. In this case, however, Lord Irwin has gone over to the bureaucrat's conception of duty.

Some very obvious questions arise. It is with some difficulty that we refrain from asking them of the Viceroy. We do so because of consideration for the bereaved families. It will be worse than a poor consolation to them to learn that Lord Irwin has failed them, has failed the country and perhaps has failed himself. But we assure the bereaved that their sorrow is shared by the whole country which offers them its most deep-felt condolences. The poignancy of the situation regarding the Sholapur leaders who were made to suffer the death penalty lies in certain features regarding the judicial aspect of their case. A judge of the Bombay High Court was so impressed with the existence of a number of lacunae in the evidence marshalled against three of the accused that he declared for their acquittal. As Mr. Chagla emphasises in a contribution from him we publish elsewhere, the Privy Council was so impressed with the complexity of the evidence when the appeal preferred by the unfortunate men came up before it, that it called for affidavits from India. Would it not have been an act of statesmanship and of humanity on the part of the Viceroy, in view of these considerations, let alone the growing feeling in all civilised countries against the barbarous continuance of the imposition of the death penalty, to grant a reprieve, exercising his prerogative in a case, regarding which in Indian India there were no two opinions?

It will be long before India can forget the attitude which insisted upon the lack of clemency to the Sholapur leaders. Nor will the youth of India, in particular, forget the manner in which the authorities in Bombay elected to suppress the ebullient protest of an angry and chagrined population. We have pointed out before the menace to the peace of the city from its riff-raff population and emphasised the obstacles in the preservation of order which the authorities have created for themselves, by clapping into jails most of the leading personalities who advocate non-violence. While we condemn the attitude of the rowdy element in the crowds in regard to Monday's happenings, we must condemn with equal, if not greater, emphasis the attitude of the police on that day. It was, of course, their duty to prevent hooliganism, but it was no part of their duty to indulge in reprisals which showed to the public that they had lost all sense of proportion. Indiscriminate 'lathi' charges, forcing entrance into private property, belabouring of people whom they cannot by any stretch of imagination conceive as being connected with the instigation of disorder do not enhance the credit of the Bombay Police for efficiency. They are, if persisted in, likely to affect its morale. It is a point which Bombay's Police Chief will be well advised to bear in mind. And will not the public draw certain conclusions, not very creditable to the authorities, when it notes the contrast in police attitude on Monday and on the day when Bombay mourned Mahomed Ali's death, when also the hooligan elements broke loose?

WELCOME REVOLT

—:o:—

A welcome revolt against narrow communal demands has been in evidence for a few days past among Nationalist Muslims. It began early this month with some eminent Muslim leaders like the Raja of Mahmudabad, Sir Ali Imam, Mr Hassan Imam, Raja Nawab Ali, Maulana Kutbuddin and several others sending a cable to the delegates to the London Conference condemning communal electorates as inimical to the interests of the Muslims as well as the nation as a whole. Shortly after came a manifesto by Maulvi Mahomed Yasin, an ex-M.L.C., and several others declaring that the "Muslim masses will under no circumstances accept separate electorates in any form even if the Hindu delegates agree to accept the Muslim communalists' demand for separate electorates as it is detrimental to their best interests." The manifesto also revealed the interesting fact that Sir Mahomed Habibullah, ex-Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, was dead against separate electorates which, he said, "instead of improving the deplorable condition of the present-day Mussalmans would prove a stumbling block to their material and constitutional progress." Of special interest was the protest against separate electorates, publicly made by Mrs. Sofia Khatoon, Secretary of the Bengal Muslim Women's Association, and 75 other Muslim women from different parts of the country. Then only last week a number of Muslim leaders of Allahabad, including Mr. A. M. Khwaja, Dr. M. A. S Jung, Dr. Faruqi and Maulana Mahomed Shafi, sent another cable to H. H. the Aga Khan and Dr. Sapru stating that "influential Muslim opinion is convinced that mixed electorates with reservation of seats are essential for the country and are in the best interests of the Muslims." A similar cable was sent by Nationalist Muslim leaders of Lahore led by Malik Barkat Ali, Advocate. We hope that this unmistakable trend of opinion among the educated Muslims will have a wholesome effect upon the deliberations in England on the communal question.

The communal question will no doubt be finally settled in India, though the London Conference, let us at least hope, may pave the way for a final and lasting settlement. For this reason we cordially welcome the propaganda which leaders like Maulvi Mahomed Yasin seem to have undertaken. Maulvi Yasin has published in the Press a spirited exposition of the Nationalist Muslim view with regard to the communal demands. Speaking of the 14 points of Mr. Jinnah he says: "Taking a broad view of the present situation in India and the untold miseries and sufferings of the Congressmen (both men and women),.....I would expect the Mussalman delegates (to the London Conference) to kick their 14 points into the British channel and, joining hands with other Indian delegates, put up a joint fight for the liberation of their Motherland. This would be manly and also consistent with Islamic culture." A noble and courageous utterance this, and we hope indeed that his appeal will stir the hearts of all self-respecting Muslims.

There is issued another very welcome and opportune Press statement regarding joint electorates. In this Mr. Abdus Samad, M.L.C., attempts to convince Muslims of the evil of separate electorates to themselves. He points out that through such electorates the Muslims would isolate themselves from the rest of the country and thereby to some extent alienate the majority whose good-will must remain the only lasting protection for every minority in any democratic State. He also does well to show that "in Ceylon the Muslim minority refused to accept a separate electorate though they might have got it merely by asking for it", and that in the Muslim State of Egypt the Christian Copts form about 10 to 15 per cent. of the total population, but they never claimed communal representation by separate electorate. Indeed in no other progressive country, if anywhere, is to be found such a thing as communal electorates, though the world is full of minority communities. We trust that the propagandist zeal of Maulvi Mahomed Yasin and Mr. Abdus Samad will be emulated by other Nationalist Muslim leaders. It is superfluous to add that just at present the best propaganda is, as the Maulvi himself says, for both Hindus and Muslims to put up a joint fight for achieving the freedom of their country.

PRICE OF FREEDOM

—:o:—

We welcome with great pleasure the resolution of the Executive Committee of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce! It openly gives the lie to hypocritical pretensions regarding British domination over India. "Trusteeship" has been transferred from the plane of morality to that of buying and selling. The London Chamber of Commerce would consent to a further advance in Indian freedom provided India paid the price of freedom—in freedom. They want "an agreement whereby India will undertake to give British goods preferential Customs treatment as against foreign goods." The London Chamber of Commerce would have been aghast at the insolent daring of the suggestion if it had even contemplated it in relation to one of the Dominions.

But India is Britain's milch-cow. The God Almighty ordained her to be so. It would, therefore, be a most ungodly ingratitude to raise her to the status of, for instance, South Africa. It may perhaps amount to a denial of God Himself. And "especially when it is remembered that India is still in a stage of development where economics is regarded as a political weapon." No. India must not regard, on pain of eternal damnation, economics as a "political weapon." For, her economics, however inter-dependent with her mundane existence, are an offering accepted long ago by the gods of the London Chamber of Commerce who regard politics as their economic weapon and that too exclusively. Indians will perhaps be unable to understand this point of view. But we hope that some exponent of the newly-discovered good-will will kindly take the trouble of enlightening them.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

—:o:—

(BY A NATIONALIST.)

The extract which was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" the other day from an article in the "Manchester Guardian" about repression and its reactions contains an attempt to point out that Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin while both anxious to avoid violence are both following courses of action which cannot but lead to intensified violence. This is not the first attempt of its kind, to hold the Civil Disobedience movement and its promoter responsible for the crimes of violence that have been unfortunately, committed in some parts of the country. Some among the Indian politicians who are now co-operating with the British Government at the Round Table Conference have gone further and have bewailed the fact that the saintly Gandhi and the religious-minded Irwin are both responsible for politics in India moaning in vicious circle of repression and violence.

To a plain citizen few things have been so nauseating in our public life latterly as the tears shed by Lord Irwin's admirers over the anguish he must be experiencing at the sufferings of our countrymen for which apparently in their opinion he is no more responsible than Mahatma Gandhi. Not having any occasion to secure access to the seats of the mighty. I have had no opportunity of studying the inner working of the conscience of Lord Irwin. As a plain citizen, I can only see and judge by the outward manifestations, and frankly I do not see any cause to dissociate Lord Irwin from the action of the Government of India or to exculpate him from the charge of inflicting more needless suffering on innocent citizens wedded to non-violence than any Viceroy or other individual connected with the Government of India in recent times.

I do not beg the question by this reference to non-violence, for there, is no honest citizen in India who is convinced of Government's repeated accusations of violence against the present movement, and even Government must admit that the terrorist school owns no allegiance to the Congress and those who have directed the Civil Disobedience movement. Mahatma Gandhi, when he was free, never allowed a single opportunity to pass without condemning violence in any form or shape and he promptly disowned those who committed and even connived at such acts. His creed undoubtedly includes suffering, but this suffering is for oneself to be accepted by those who voluntarily associate themselves in a campaign of Satyagraha. At no moment can he tolerate non-violence, in thought, word, deed

And now look at the other picture! While Mahatma Gandhi opposes with all the strength of his personality violence against others and secretly pines away in sorrow at the inflicted sufferings of his followers, from Lord Irwin we have scarcely a word of sympathy towards the victims of acts of violence committed by officers of his Government. The Government of India under Lord Chelmsford were inspired by nobler feelings and took vigorous action against many of those who were responsible for excesses in the Punjab. These excesses were indulged in moments of panic when feelings and excitement ran high and some acts of violence had been committed by mobs. To-day without the excuse of such acts of violence much more suffering has been inflicted on the people and that too not in times of excitement but on occasions when those in authority have time to think and judge. And yet every time Lord Irwin opens his lips he must needs bestow praises upon those who must be held responsible for these excesses and for the rigorous application of law and order. All sympathy is reserved for the upholders of law and order in their difficult task and none is to be spared for the victims of official "disorders". Verily, Lord Irwin is a "modern" saint he keeps his religion to himself; his practice is no better nor wiser than that of the great Imperial administrators known of in history from the days of Rome.

FORTNIGHT IN GUJERAT

Efficacy Of Non-Violence

FATHER ELWYN'S IMPRESSIONS

III.*

The Talukas of Bardoli and Jalalpur present an interesting contrast to the district of Kaira. If Kaira has possessed an unenviable reputation for dacoities, Surat has been famed for the drinking of liquor. We shall see shortly that just as the influence of Mahatma Gandhi has weaned Kaira from violence, it is turning Surat from drink. The southern villages of Gujerat are smaller, and the houses, though comfortable enough, are less elaborately decorated. In the West, the land is equally fertile, but in the East of Bardoli we travelled across large tracts of poor and unproductive land. The population is somewhat differently distributed. Over half of it is composed of the Raniparaj, or "forest dwellers," a backward community which has been making great progress recently under the influence of a number of devoted social workers. There is a certain largeness of outlook about the people, due to their connection with South Africa and in the case of the Kolis—to their travels to New Zealand and the East Coast of Africa. One quality they share with all other Gujeratis; they are among the most attractive people in the world, hospitable, simple, industrious, and courageous.

THE NECTAR OF NON-VIOLENCE.

Bardoli is very largely permeated by the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi. In 1921-22, his emissaries started promulgating his ideas among the people. In 1928, those ideas carried the peasants through months of suffering to victory. To-day, they are being tested as never before. In 1928, great leaders went at liberty among the villages; to-day, Gujerat is leaderless. We should not, therefore, be surprised, however much we may be grieved, at the fact that, under strong provocation, there have been one or two cases of violence on the part of the peasants. These would not have occurred if their leaders had been on the spot.

On the whole, however, conditions in Bardoli and Jalalpur compare favourably with those in Borsad. This is partly due to the fact that the collection of revenue has not been antedated. The Collector of Surat is a more intelligent and sympathetic man than the Collector of Kaira. In Borsad our hearts were wrung by constant stories of police atrocity; in Bardoli, we were rather inspired by the courage of the people and the vision and devotion of the Congress workers. Borsad presents the picture of a persecution; Bardoli of a well-organised campaign.

KITCHNER POLICE.

There are, however, I regret to say, a number of examples of police 'zoolum' which I am bound to mention. The personnel of the Kitchener Police should be thoroughly overhauled and a sharp watch kept on their conduct by their superior officers. I heard a number of stories of their loose habits and drinking propensities. At Sarbhon, they abused the women pickets; at Vedchi, they behaved so badly to the women of the village that the whole population of Raniparaj migrated.

At Kurel, we heard how a Police Zamadar of Bardoli entered Baroda territory, and beat three Gaekwad subjects and snatched away some papers from a Baroda Talati. It was a police raid and indiscriminate beating even of non-khatedars (non-land-owners) that caused the inhabitants of Vaghaj and Alwa to leave British India. I met an old Satyagrahi of South Africa who owned no property and was not liable for tax who was beaten in Baroda territory by British police. Haripura has been raided by the police, and even those who had paid their dues were beaten and abused. The extraordinary case of illegal confiscation in Tarsadi village, where 100 buffaloes were taken and sold at Rs. 5 a piece on behalf, not of their owners, but of the whole village, has already been reported by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas. I heard several stories of false charges that have been put up against the Satyagrahis. But, on the whole, the repression is not nearly so heavy as in the northern talukas.

HARDSHIPS IN THE 'MANDWAS.'

On the other hand, it seemed to me that the Mandwa camps involved greater hardships for the peasants. In Bardoli, they are not usually away in the fields, but the immigrants live in temporary sheds at the back of existing houses. Sometimes two or three families will be crowded into the house of a hospitable Baroda villager. Once I sat in a huge barn, which was choc-a-bloc with the most extraordinary medley of household goods that I have ever seen. Often the 'Mandwas' are very poorly built; they offer no privacy: and they are greatly overcrowded.

THOSE SILENT VILLAGES.

The number of the immigrants has been exaggerated. Not more than 30,000 can have left British India. Yet, even this number, which includes practically all those who are liable to pay land-revenue, is surely of extraordinary significance. The long chain of empty villages, the deserted streets in which the voices of the visitors echo eirily, the unvisited temples, the unfrequented wells, are a more vocal expression of the real desire of the Indian people than a thousand speeches could ever be. You will never forget the voice of those silent villages.

I had some interesting conversations with the migrants. "Why have you left your villages," I asked again and again. "Because of the police 'zoolum'," was the invariabl reply. "Did you migrate under persuasion of Congress workers?" "No, we came of our own accord to win Swaraj". "Do you feel bitter towards the British Raj " I asked.

THE NEW 'RAJ.'

"This is not the British Raj as we have known it. The Raj should protect us, but this Raj only believes in illegality and beating. In old times, the Raj would not even raise a stick. But this Raj has abandoned its duty of protection."

"Do you believe in the power of non-violence to win Swaraj"?

"Certainly. It is only due to non-violence that we are not crushed. Because we have submitted to repression and made no retaliation, we are saved."

"Do you believe your cause to be righteous?"

Of course. Gandhiji and the Nehrus have sacrificed everything for us. They have sought neither money nor fame. We must stand by them."

"How long can your strength last?"

"We shall resist to the very end."

"What will happen to you in the rains?"

"God will take care of us when the time comes."

SERENE RESIGNATION.

Trully, whatever one thinks of the cause for which these peasants are fighting their spirit is wonderful, I was totall unable to get a grumble out of them. They are men inspired, not only by the saintly character of Gandhiji, but also by the splendidly virile, heroic and cheery figure of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel. They have the real spirit of 'Ahimsa.' I listened to a beautiful speech on love by an ex-Deputy Collector who had after 26 years of loyal service, resigned his post as a protest against the police atrocities, thereby forfeiting his pension. I heard an old man in one of the camps declare, "In ancient days, our 'bhaktas' had faith in God, and saw Him face to face; we must have a faith like theirs. For everything depends upon God."

A POLICE LOCK-UP.

On our arrival at Navsari, we were met by Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, and while I was talking to him, in the very middle of a sentence, he was arrested. He went to jail with the cheer and bearing of a prince. The next I saw of him was in the Jalalpur lock-up. There, in a dark hole, unlighted, unfurnished, he was sitting behind bars, peering out into the welcome light. That even criminals, let alone men of culture and education, could be treated worse than animals in a zoo, would be disgrace even to an uncivilized Government.

SOCIAL WORK.

Bardoli and Jalalpur present a most attractive picture of the positive and constructive work of Indian Nationalism. There are five large Ashrams in Bardoli which have been conducting social work. From each of them, there go out devoted missionaries who try to persuade the people to give up drink, who educate and enlighten the backward classes, and who teach spinning and weaving. All of these are now in the hands of the police. A poor Ranijaraj peasant said to us, "What a shame to confiscate our Ashram which was helping us in every way. Now instead we have to support ten policemen who abuse our women." There has been a complete transformation of the Raniparaj as a result of the work of these Ashrams.

FOR THE 'ANTYAJ.'

Other communities have also benefited. I visitted the Antyaj Ashram at Navsari, which is supported by Congress, and saw the splendid work that is being done there for Dheds, Chamars and others. On my last day in Gujerat, I attended a meeting of Bhangis, whom the Congress workers are educating. Nothing can be more beneficial to the Depressed Classes than the anti-Drink campaign, which is being vigorously pursued through the District. I saw many fields in which the toddy palms had been cut down, and met a number of ladies who are carrying on this difficult Prohibition propaganda.

DEMOLITION OF CASTE.

Rigid caste exclusiveness is being broken down by the movement, and a truly democratic spirit is being fostered by the uni-

(Continued on next page.)

*The previous articles appeared on the 12th and 13th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

How It Spreads.

The Government of India's latest "appreciation" of the situation up to January 10 contains several things the significance of which deserves to be appreciated. It shows among other things that the no-tax campaign is spreading and that picketing is being intensified at at several places. Thus in Bengal "three districts report attempts to carry on a no-tax-campaign". "The chief feature of the United Provinces report is the continuance of the active campaign by the Congress against the payment of revenue." "In Bihar and Orissa the situation in Saran district gives some cause for concern. The no-tax campaign is vigorous." And finally "the chief feature in the Central Provinces has been an attempt to organise a no-tax campaign on the Gujerat model." Picketing is said to be vigorous in Calcutta, Bombay, Nagpur, Delhi and in several other cities and it "has also been renewed on a considerable scale in Peshawar and Charsadda." Later press reports show that as a result of the conviction of Mr. Satyamurthi Madras too is getting into line with other cities, in respect of picketing.

Slavery.

In the course of its report on Slavery in Liberia, the League of Nations' Commission of Inquiry says:—

"The classic type of slavery—of slave markets and dealers—does not exist in Liberia, but slavery as defined by Anti-slavery Convention of 1926 exists in the form of Inter and Intra-Tribal domestic slavery, and the pawning of human beings is recognised." We hope that the recommendation made by the Commission for the abolition of the existing slavery in Liberia will be immediately carried out. We also hope that the League will succeed in purging other countries of this evil. But what is immediately required is a revision of the definition of slavery. For, "classic slavery" and convention-of-1926 "slavery" do not exhaust all those unfortunate human relationships that reflect the spirit of slavery, whatever the forms. But perhaps the League of Nations dare not contemplate a campaign of self-justification.

A Genius Uses Sec. 144.

Somewhere in Bengal a budding flower of bureaucracy has burst into full and brilliant bloom. He is reported to have ordered the father of Dr. Radha Krishna Paul, a Congress worker, to show cause under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code why he should not be asked to furnish security and a personal bond amounting to Rs. 2,000. The crime, of course, is harbouring volunteers including his own son. This is talent that in the interest of general Empire welfare must not be allowed to be utilised by India alone. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate is to administration of Law and Order, what, for instance Sir Arthur Salter is to economics. They are Empire assets that ought to be shared according to needs by every member of the British Empire.

In Empire Interest.

Thus as soon as Mr. Baldwin returns to power the Bengal genius must be sent to England as Sub-Divisional Officer of Westminster to teach Jix and his friends a thing or two. We make this suggestion since it will certainly not occur to the next Conservative Government to punish the recalcitrant, hospitality of one Oliver Baldwin—a Labour Leftist who proposes to do away with Parliamentary Government in Britain—by the most effective method of hauling up his father Stanley Baldwin, Premier under the British equivalent of Sec. 144. But is there any British equivalent of Section 144?

Belated Justice.

Three months after his last conviction, that is, after going through half his term of imprisonment Mr. Nariman is found to be innocent of the charge under which he was hauled up before a magistrate and convicted. Friends of British Raj have reason to say: "Lo, under British Raj justice must triumph at last." But surely they will be the first to admit that a system under which appeals to the highest judicial tribunal become frequently necessary stands in urgent need of overhauling. We welcome Mr. Nariman to his work.

THE SHOLAPUR MARTYRS

Appeals For Reprieve That Went Unheeded

HEARTLESS ATTITUDE AND ITS MORAL

(By M. C. CHAGLA).

History record of the Bourbions that they did not learn anything nor did they forget. I wonder what the judgment of men will be on the present administration in Ind... when it has run out its tune. Very likely the Recording Angel has already noted that it lacked both imagination and statesmanship at a most critical period in the destinies of the Empire. The quality of mercy distinguishes men from the beasts of the forest, and is attributed to end associated w th Divinity. But the Anglo-Saxon being the Lord of the creation disdains to have qualities in common with any one; he prefers to remain Anglo-Saxon, and be strong and silent. But there are occasions when strength is not the strength, of the courageous and when silence is not golden. A merciful weakness and a few humane words would have saved the lives of the four Sholapur men, and in saving their lives might have saved the fast and ever dwindling conference of the people of India in the sense of fair play of the present Government.

A RIGHT HONOURABLE PERORATES

The Round Table Conference is at its most critical stage. Mr. Shastri perorates that at a very slight cost we are going to get what Ireland obtained after rivers of blood had flown in that unfortunate land. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald assures us that the time has come for Indians to bear the burden of their own Government without any intervention from outside. Many people in India who had boycotted the Conference and who had refused to believe that anything good or substantial would come out of it. They were beginning to wonder whether the British Government for once really meant business. In short a favourable atmosphere was being gradually created for the reception of the Premier's announcement next week, when like a clasp of thunder comes the news that the Sholapur men have been executed.

UNWISE MOVE

If ever the saying was true that the voice of the people is the voice of God, then the voice of God proclaimed in no uncertain terms that it would be a monstrous and revolting thing to send these men to the gallows, that it would be a grave miscarriage of Justice and even mre a gross travesty of it. Everyone who is in public life honours how easy it is to manipulate and marshal so-called public opinion in support of different causes .. But the Spontaniety the strength, the sincerity of public opinion in support of these men was something unique. There was not an association in India which did not send its representation to Government, there was not a public man who was not a suppliant before these who had the power of life and death. Men who did not believe in petitions who were too proved to ask favours of an alien Government ignored their principles in order to do what they could to save, what they thought were four innocent lives. Even before the throne of God such prayers would have brought redress. But our Imperial rulers, unperturbed by the intensity of public opinion and unswayed by the force of arguments proceeded to enforce the law and carry out the execution.

ADDING ANOTHER INGLORIOUS CHAPTER

The Government of Bombay in their despatch have recommended complete Provincial Autonomy including the transfer of Law and Order to Indians reasonable to an lected legislature. The R. T. C. has set its seal of approbation upon that recommendation. The days therefore of the present bureaucratic and irresponsible administration are numbered. Could it not have made a graceful exit? Was it necessary to add one more inglorious chapter to an inglorious record? I suppose the coping stone must fit in with the general architectural symmety of a building. And the Home Department of the Government of Bombay could not positively be disloyal to its own traditions of defying public opinion and trampling upon popular sentiment.

It would be doing an injustice to the memory of those who lay down their lives on the gallows yesterday and if what has been written above conveys an impression that we wanted to save their lives by prayers and supplications and that justice was not on their side.

One eminent Judge of the

REASONABLE DOUBT REGARDING GUILT

High Court held three out of the four to be innocent of the offences with which they were charged. While the Chief Justice based his judgment on the police evidence. Mr. Justice Baker preferred to rely on "outside" witnesses. Even the Privy Council was sufficiently impressed by arguments at the Bar to call for affidavits in regard to the difficulties experienced by these men in conducting their defence, and to explain how the Martial Law Regime handicapped and embarrassed them. And this plea was rejected not because there was no substance in it but because it had not been sufficiently pressed in the High Court. Legally the conviction was valid, as the final Court had held them to be guilty. But sentence is a matter of discretion and the Government are invested with the prerogative of mercy. Unless this prerogative is to become a dead letter like the King's veto was there any better occasion when it could have been exercised with fitting appropriateness? The most that was asked was that the death sentence should be commuted to life imprisonment. Can any impartial and just reader of these facts deny that there was a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of these accused, especially when that doubt was entertained by no vacillating mind but by the trained and experienced mind of the seniormost Judge of the High Court, Mr. Justice Madgaokar? Apart from this in every Criminal Case there is a margin of error which was here so glaring and patent. In view of these considerations no Government calling itself just and civilised should have allowed an irrevocable sentence to be carried out.

The moral, if one must draw a moral from so gruesome a tale, is that we must firmly resolve that it should not be possible for such things to happen again, and that can only be when we are masters in our own house. No constitution should be acceptable to us under which public opinion could be so flagrantly flouted and the merits of a question involving life and death so grossly overlooked.

But even if we get our own Government nothing can be done as far as these four men are concerned. Once their light has been put out even a Swaraj Government will not possess the Promethean heat which "can their light relume."

FORTNIGHT IN GUJERAT

(Continued from previous page.

form use of the simple Khadi shirt and dhoti. In one village, a Patidar, a goldsmith and a barber have all taken refuge in the house of a potter. One day we took our meals in a Mahadev temple. Our party consisted of a Brahmin, a Patidar, a Bania, a Christian, and our Mahomedan motor driver.

Although the Patidars have been most influenced by the movement, no community, except perhaps the Dublas, remains untouched by it, I met a number of Muslim students from a local theological college who had taken up national service. No fewer than 49 Brahmin families have left the village of Supa. The Raniparaj are largely with the movement, but they have not emigrated, since the Banias, to whom they generally owe money, have made a practice of paying the revenue on their behalf. The Kolis are very strongly Swarajists and have done a great deal to abolish the liquor trade in their villages. From Karadi ten families of Dheds have emigrated, rather than submit to police molestation.

THE DUBLAS.

I have reserved the Dublas for a special paragraph. There are some 30,000 Dublas in the Bardoli Taluka, and they are practically serfs. They get into debt to their masters, and have to repay their debts by work which often lasts a life-time. Though legally free, they are not supposed to change their masters, and their spirit has become completely crushed. We talked with some of them, and I have seldom seen a more pitiable sight than these serfs in a bondage far stronger and more degrading than that which the British Raj imposes on their masters. No one has insisted more strongly than Mahatma Gandhi that the condition of freedom is a free spirit. Whatever hardships may be endured by the emigrant Patidars, they are nothing compared to the sufferings of the Dublas, their slaves. It is only fair to say that many of the local leaders are aware of this blot on the fair fame of Bardoli. It is not easy to help the Dublas. Their rigid caste exclusiveness and their drinking habits make them inaccessible to all but the most devoted. But it is just such devotion and self-sacrifice that is now demanded of national workers. In a movement based on idealism and "Soul Force," it is vital to remove such evils as these. I would most earnestly appeal for many young men and women to come forward and try to remove the wrongs under which these and other communities are still labouring.

CHALLENGE TO BOTH SIDES.

On the purely humanitarian side, therefore, Bardoli presents a challenge to both Government and Congress. It appeals to the national workers to extend and intensify the splendid beginning of social work that has been made. It equally appeals to Government to foster and not to hinder the purely social work even of a political movement. Surely it would be possible for the Ashrams now occupied by the police to be restored for the purpose of social service.

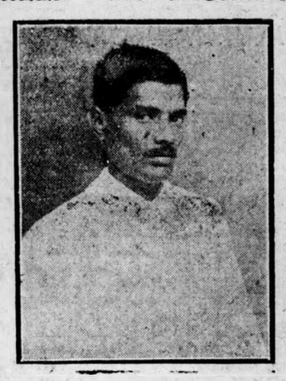
I have been deeply moved by what I saw in Gujerat. I fully realise that Government is bound in its own interest to take steps to counter this movement. No one can question that. But surely it is possible to meet even such an emergency as this by methods which are true to the principles of Law and Justice. Righteousness and Humanity, and not by those which betray them.

AN APPEAL.

I would urge on all my fellow-Christians who read this article, not least on any English Government servants if it has the good fortune to meet their eye, that the principles of Christ apply equally to public and to private life, that what is wrong for an individual is wrong also for the State, that if it is sinful for a private citizen to be brutal, callous or unfair, it is also sinful for an official to do these things. If the higher officials of Gujerat would take a fearless stand against all that is morally questionable in the Government campaign against the Satyagrahis, if they would insist on minor officials and police behaving in a humane and decent manner, if they would put all they knew of the principles of Christ into the conduct of public affairs in Gujerat, then whatever the issue of the present struggle may be, they would have preserved intact the authority of Law, the sanctity of justice, and left behind no heritage of bitter memories.

JAILED SATYAGRAHIS

Seth Laxmi Narayan Malani, sentenced to 8 months and a fine of Rs. 250 or in default 4 months' R. I. for participating in Gharwal Day procession at Amraoti. He is the proprietor of Balchand Ugarchand & Co.



Radha Raman Agarwal, Secretary of Marwari Fraja Parishad.

Seth Ramgopal Dhoot, President of the Marwari Fraja Parishad.

JAPAN AND AFGHANISTAN

Treaty Of Friendship Concluded

PESHAWAR, Jan. 12.

A Treaty of Friendship and Trade, it is stated, has been concluded at London between Japan and Afghanistan.

DISCOVERY OF MINES.

Khan Aga Khan, Government Minerologist, who has been touring the Northern Province of Afghanistan has reported the discovery of three new mines yielding mica, iron and soapstone respectively. Samples have been received by the Ministry of Trade in Kabul.

Mughal, a Mohmand resident of village Khangarhi near Tucker, Mardan, has been committed to the sessions to stand his trial under Section 302, I.P.C. for alleged murder of Mr. Murphy, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mardan, who, it will be recalled, was killed by a pistol-shot fired on the 23rd May last in a melee with the "Red Shirts."—A. P.

LORD SANKEY'S SCHEME OF FEDERATED INDIA

Hindu Sabhaites Cling To Joint Electorates

SHAFI SHOUTS FOR "PROTECTION" TO MUSLIM MINORITIES

LONDON, January 12.

Important proposals for the Federal Constitution for India are made in the draft report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference read by Lord Sankey at the meeting of the Sub-Committee at St. James Palace. The report suggests that the executive power and authority should be vested in the Crown or Governor-General and there should be a Council of Ministers appointed by the Governor-General to hold the office at his pleasure to aid and advise him. The Governor-General should invite the Minister to form Government, who will retain office only as long as they retain confidence of the legislature.

The Sub-Committee generally agrees that the assumption by India of all powers and responsibility which have hitherto rested with Parliament cannot be made at one step and during the period of transition, the Governor-General should be responsible for defence and external relations, including relations with Indian States outside the Federal sphere and in certain specific situations which may arise outside the sphere of those subjects. The Governor-General must be free to act on his own responsibility, and should be given powers necessary to implement his decisions. In the event of the breakdown of the constitution adequate powers should be vested in the Governor-General for the purpose of enabling the King's Government to be carried on.—Reuter.

HINDU MAHASABHA WANTS JOINT ELECTORATES

LUCKNOW, Jan. 13.

Raja Sir Rampal Singh, President of the Hindu Sabha, has sent the following cable to the Premier and several delegates to the Round Table Conference "Hindus strongly object to communal electorate as negation of democracy, advocate full protection to minorities on lines settled by the League of Nations and appeal to you to app'y to India the League's scheme. I further point out that Hindus in the provinces where they are a minority, do not want protection but are prepared to work the common electorate with the Muslim majority. Hindus protest against the proposal for protection of Moslem majorities through reservation of seats."

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION NOT YET SETTLED

Jinnah And Shafi Want Protection For Minorities

LONDON, 13.

Sir M. Shafi said that it was absolutely necessary for him to declare that no Constitution could be accepted by Indian Moslems unless their interests were adequately safeguarded. He desired to say on behalf of the Moslem community that they were not prepared to agree to the recommendations regarding the responsibility of the executive to be administered by Council of Ministers, without adequate safeguards for Mohammedan interests in the Constitution.

ANOTHER COMMUNALIST

Mr. M. A. Jinnah maintained that the settlement of Hindu-Moslem question was a condition precedent to the completion of any Constitution. He contended that unless they provided safeguards for Moslems no Constitution would work.

Mr. Sastri said that he yielded to nobody in his sense of importance of settling Hindu-Moslem question, but he expressed his great grief that Moslems should have thought it necessary to put block to further work, if their demands were not met.

SHAFI'S GRAVE ISSUES

Lord Peel said that Shafi's statement raised very grave issues. Everybody hoped that the new Constitution would be based on a general agreement and all great minorities would be satisfied that their interests were secured and safeguarded.—Reuter.

DEFENCE MUST BE CONCERN OF INDIANS

LONDON, Jan. 12.

At a meeting of the Defence Sub-Committee, the Chairman, Mr. J. H. Thomas tabled the following resolutions which will probably compose in the main report of the Sub-Committee:—

(1) With the development of a new political structure in India, Defence must to increasing extent be the concern of the Indian people and not of the British Government alone.

(2) In order to give practical effect to this principle they recommend immediate steps to increase the rate of Indianisation of the Indian Army to make it commensurate with the main objects in view, having regard to all relevant considerations such as the maintenance of the requisite standard of efficiency. In order to give effect to this recommendation a Training College in India should be established at the earliest possible moment in order to train candidates for Commissions in all arms of Indian defence services, and also train prospective officers of Indian State Forces, but Indian cadets will continue to be eligible for admission to Sandhurst, Woolwich and Cranwell. In order to avoid delay the Government of India should be instructed to establish a Committee of Experts, British and Indian, including representatives of Indian States to work out details of the establishment of such a College.

(3) The Committee recognise the great importance attached by Indian thought to the reduction of the number of British troops in India to the lowest possible figure and consider that the question should soon be investigated by experts.—Reuter.

LIBERALS STICK TO READING'S SPEECH

LONDON, Jan. 13.

At a meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference, Lord Reading said that the British Liberal Delegation saw no reason to depart from any views or conditions expressed in his speech on January 5.

They had, however, to observe that they were based on two assumptions, first that the Hindu-Moslem question would be settled and secondly that the Federal Constitution would be established and brought into effective operation.—Reuter.

RESPONSIBILITY AT CENTRE

R. T. C's Awaited "Curate's Egg"

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The impending declaration by the Prime Minister on Government's policy regarding India's future constitutional advance is awaited with the deepest interest not only in Delegation circles but also in political circles in England and the impression is gaining ground that the Prime Minister will definitely declare in favour of the granting of responsibility at the Centre with due safeguards and reservations and full Provincial autonomy. Although it is anticipated that the question of communal settlement will be referred to by the Prime Minister there is a growing feeling of nervousness among Moslem delegates regarding the safeguarding of their special interests in the new Constitution.

MUSLIMS PANICKY.

It is understood that Moslem delegation had a prolonged meeting last night and decided that H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir M. Shafi and Mr. Jinnah should see the Prime Minister to-day once again to press Moslem claims and if they fail to receive a satisfactory assurance they will adopt a decided attitude of disapproval at the next plenary session. Meanwhile Mr. Ghuznavi and Fazlul Haq have asked the Aga Khan to inform he Prime Minister that they will dissociate themselves from the Conference if any declaration regarding the Indian Constitution were to be made by Government without a guarantee of the rights of Moslem and other minority interests.—Reuter.

ANOTHER DINNER TO R. T. C. PERSONS.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuters, gave a dinner in connection with the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVES SIT ON THE FENCE.

ALL FOR THE GOOD OF INDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

As a provision to Conservative acceptance of the draft of Federal Structure Sub-Committee's report, a clause was inserted in it to the effect that Lord Peel and Sir S. Hoare with the information at their disposal and with so many questions undecided are not convinced that the executive envisaged is successfully adaptable to the special conditions of All-India Federation.

FURTHER EXPLORATION.

They, therefore, desire to see further explored methods for increasing Indian control for Federal Government that is better suited to Indian needs than those founded on British precedents.

Apart from this Lord Peel and Sir S. Hoare are not satisfied that the safeguards recommended for securing Britain's imperial obligations will be effective. They fear particularly that financial proposals will disturb the confidence of commercial classes and impair the stability of Indian credit.

They record appreciation of the progress made in contentious and difficult problem. They express readiness to co-operate in a further investigation of this and other questions sympathetictally and unprejudically. Meantime, they reserve their opinion on many disputed issues that have emerged.—Reuter.

Lord Irwin Hastens To Delhi

"TO SHEPHERD HIS FLOCK"

Simultaneous Statement By Premier And Viceroy?

KEEN HINDU MUSLIM CONTEST FOR SPEAKERSHIP

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

Enquiries this morning reveal that owing to an Exchange of a cable between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India the Viceroy has decided to return to his headquarters two days earlier than the original programme, and that he will be here on the 14th instant. There have been too many urgent references from London regarding the opinion at the Federal Sub-Committee and the Premier's intentions and the opinion of the Government of India has been sought. No less than four meetings of the Executive Council have been held recently and all without the Viceroy so that the reactionary element has been able to forward to London majority views, being opposed to any changes beyond the Government of India despatch. Fortunately, however, Lord Irwin's own cables have been progressively turned, but Lord Irwin has felt that he must return to Delhi quickly and shepherd his flock. A particular urgency has been felt in view of the fact that the Viceroy wishes to be present at the final stage, when the Government of India's views on the forthcoming statement of the Premier are to be formed and communicated by tomorrow.

SIMULTANEOUS STATEMENT.

Yesterday the Executive Council again met and kept matter for the Viceroy's return. It has also been planned that if possible the Premier's statement and the Viceroy's speech to the Assembly should announce simultaneously the agreed text of the Government's declaration of policy. I understand that this statement is to have two objects, firstly to see if it can be made the basis for angling the Congress, and secondly to see that failing this whether it would split the Congress and rally enough member of the Nationalists to support the new constitution. Opinion is definitely growing in British political circles that the only way to kill Indian extremism is to use the Indian ministers and the Indian guns to shoot them, so that the American and the world opinion may not show same moral indignation against the British that it is showing against the present regime. From this point of view the Federal Structures' Sub-Committees' report is little welcomed even in the Conservative circles.

RACE FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

The Viceroy's return is also being awaited to settle finally the question of whom the Government should back for the Presidentship of the Legislative Assembly. The Government is trying so to manoeuvre as to secure an unanimous election, but it has no open mind on the subject. It has sent up to the Council of State Sir Joseph Bhore to enable Sir Fazli Husain to try to induce the Muslims to back Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulah. Sir George Rainy, the Leader of the House, has already consented to back a Muslim and among them Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and though Mr. Rangachariar has equally strong claims, he has been rejected because he is a Hindu. Every effort is being made to secure this position for Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. I am told that Sir Muhammad Shafi, father-in-law of Mian Shah Nawaz, has been made to send a cable to Mr. Shah Nawaz, asking him to withdraw in favour of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola if the Government so desired. Dr. Suhrawardy and Maulvi Muhammad Yakub are not however to be easily disposed of and there is an additional factor created by Mr. Yamin Khan's candidature. However there is a clash of interests between both Dr. Suhrawardy and Maulvi Muhammad Yakub and though Mr. Yakub may like to back a Hindu president in order to retain his Deputy Presidentship, his following yet remains to be seen. There is no doubt however that Mr. Rangachariar has a very potential following and that he has a substantial backing, which will strain all resource of the Government to secure success for their Muslim nominee.

Anglo-Indian Wife Murderer To Hang

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

C. A. Thomas, an Anglo-Indian aged 46, has been sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Costello at the High Court sessions on a charge of murdering his wife with a table knife and seriously injuring Mrs. Lobo in the middle of the day at Dhurramtolla Street.—A. P.

CUTTACK CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

CUTTACK, Jan. 13.

The Local Congress Office, which is located under a Peepul tree, was raided by the police yesterday. Three volunteers who were present there at the time were arrested and the moveables taken away.—A. P.

New Delhi.—The new Anglican Church at New Delhi in the erection of which the Viceroy has, from the first taken keen personal interest will be opened for service on Sunday, January 18.—A. P.

CHAND BRAND TEA

Blended and Packed by Purely Swadeshi concern.

Sold in Tins and Packets everywhere.

Managing Agents:—

SAPAT & CO.

Kalbadevi Road,
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NASIK and POONA.

NEW YORK COTTON

Small Consumption.

New York, Jan. 12.

The New York cotton futures market was easier on decreased buying, influenced by small consumption and weakness of Wall Street. The market opened at a decline of 5 points but recovered 3 points during the first hour and half on scattered buying but later on declined 10 points from the highest level on bearish consumption report. The market closed at a decline of 11 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 10 cents.

The monthly report issued by the Textile Merchants Association of New York for December states that sales were 78 per cent and shipments 97 per cent of production. Stocks of manufactured cloth increased by 2 per cent and unfilled orders decreased 13.3 per cent compared with the end of November. This shows that the textile industry of the United States of America is again declining. The improvement which was visible in previous month is not maintained and there seems no confidence. The production of cotton goods in the United States during last 12 months ending November 1930 is 1782 million yards of 24 per cent under same period of 1929.

The highest rate for March option 10.22 was quoted at 11.20 a.m. while the lowest reached at 2.54 p.m. The range was 10 points.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

January	10.02
March	10.20
May	10.45

New York Noon Call—

January	10.02
March	10.22
May	10.47

To-day's closing

March	10.13—11
May	10.38—11
July	10.56—14
October	10.09—08
December	10.83—08
Spot	10.00—15

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpol.—American cables, textile figures somewhat unfavourable.

New York.—New Orleans selling. Buying orders limited. Market dull.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 14000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 13,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

QUIET SESSION.

New Orleans, Jan. 12.

Following easier tendency in the New York market, the New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet. Spot demand shows no improvement and the activity of the Farm Board is feared will have unfavourable effect as co-ops are reported heavily long. To-day's closing quotations were as under:

January	9.93—11
March	10.14—10
Spot	9.68—12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

SMALL BUSINESS.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 2 points. Business was insufficient to test prices while poor New York advices rendered fluctuations narrow. Near months were relatively remained steady while distant deliveries were neglected. The weekly review received by Reuter states that business in Spot cotton has improved during the week. In futures, some hedge selling has been in evidence, and also selling by the Continent, which was invariably met with straddle buying. The market otherwise has generally been dull and depressed owing to the uncertain state of the industrial situation, which gives no incentive to the uplift of prices.

Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced by 2 points to 5.39d. per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

	Opening	Closing
January		5.21 plus 01
February		5.26 plus 01
March	5.29	5.29 plus 01
April		5.34 plus 02
May	5.39	5.39 plus 01
June		5.44 plus 01
July		5.49 plus 01
August		5.53 plus 01
September		5.56 plus 01
October	5.60	5.59 —
November		5.63—
December		5.67—01
January 1932		5.69—01
Middling Spot		5.39—02

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A booklet of information for curing
HYDROCELE
Radically without Operation.
Apply with one anna stamp to—
Dr. N. L. BURMAN, SURAT.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Jan. 13.

In spite of easier New York cables, the local market ruled steady to-day. It is reported that a well-known operator is buying forward cotton freely. To some extent there is truth in this report but the buying appears to have been done for the purpose of getting better average for mill consumption. At present there is nothing in the situation to cause any big advance. Our prices are cheaper in comparison to outside growths so it is natural that we are likely to witness steady markets. The statistical situation of American cotton is bearish and will not influence any large buying.

The market opened at Rs. 177/8 for Broach A.M. delivery. There was some initial selling which resulted in a decline of annas four but later on prices improved to Rs. 178/- owing to absence of offerings. The general feeling is against keeping short and recent sellers show more disposition to cover. Liverpool market opened at a decline of 5 points but soon recovered 3 points. Later on it was reported that the well-known operator was again buying which stiffened prices. The market closed firm at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	180/4.
Oomra D./J.	148/8
Oomra Mar.	149/8.
Bengal D./J.	135/8
Bengal Mar.	134

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

January 126.00 —0.20.
April 121.90
July 117.50 plus 10.20

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

53 Moonmill Kharakya 155.
300 Sapurji Bharoocha Verabul 148.
300 Sapurji Bharoocha Jalna 141.
128 Japan T. and Co Mahu 148
30 N. Fatchballi Veramgaon 160.
22 Moonmill Khandwa 197½
161 G. G. Kesha Bhavnagar 134.
111 Bussan and Co. Indore 149½
92 Indian Cotton Neemuch 133.
46 Chatarbhuj Jetha Nimbuhara 133.
100 Bussan and Co. Gadag 200.
100 B. Karshandas Khirakya 154½

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales
Sales for Export 100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 150 bales.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

Broach Fully Good	3.95
Broach Fine	4.15
Broach Superfine	4.35
Oomra Good	3.40
Oomra Fully Good	3.60
Oomra Fine	3.80
Bengal Good	3.15
Bengal Fully Good	3.30
Bengal Fine	3.45
Scinde Fully Good	3.30
Scinde Fine	3.45
Scinde Superfine	3.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON

January	7.54
March	7.51
May	7.67
July	7.85
September	8.04
November	8.17
January	8.33
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	8.10

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jany. 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2lb. Cargoes 20/6 Jan/Feb. Sellers.

Barletta Russo per 63-1/2lb. Cargoes 20/9 Jan/Feb. Quoted.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 23/3 Afloat Buyers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels 27/6 Jan/Feb. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C and F Calcutta Jan/Mar. per cwt. 8.

C and F Bombay Jan/Mar. per cwt. 8/0—1/2.

C and F Karachi Jan/March per cwt. 8/0—1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jany. 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 6—5/8.

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, Jany. 12.

Silver: Market is quietly steady.

Spot	13—15/16
Forward	13—13/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills 3 months 2—5/32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 2—11/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3—1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3—3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

T. T. London on Berlin	20.41—1/2.
T. T. London on Amsterdam	12.06—1/4.
T. T. London on Brussels	34.82
T. T. London on Madrid	46.65
T. T. London on Milan	92.75
T. T. London on Berne	25.06
T. T. London on Paris	123.72
T. T. London on Prague	163.85

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 23/32
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4
Banks Selling T T 1/5 11/16
Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32
Jan.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32
Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5 29/32 Mar.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T. T. 279 1/4
Banks Selling T T 279
Banks Buying T T 278

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 922
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/2.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 68 7/8

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 7/8.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2.

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 1/2 12th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/3 11/16 13th instant.
Japan/London 2/0 1/2 12th instant.
London/Paris 123.70 12th instant.
London/Belgium 34.82 12th instant.
London/Switzerland 25.06 12th instant.
London/Italy 92.75 12th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £4-5-0 10th instant £4-5-0 3/8 12th instant.
Silver London Ready 13 7/8 10th instant 13 15/16 12th instant.
Silver London Forward 13 3/4 10th instant. 13 13/16 12th instant.
Silver New York Ready 29 5/8 10th instant 30 1/8 12th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 2/16 per cent. 10th instant 2 5/32 per cent. 12th instant.
London Discounts 6 Months 2 11/32 per cent. 10th instant. 2 11/32 per cent. 12th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. Money:—Inter Bank Call 3½ per cent. 3 Months 4½ per cent. 6 Months 4¼ per cent. 12 Months 4½ per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay Jan. 13.

3 ½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. Rs. 63.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-4.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74.
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-14.
4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-10.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-15.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-15.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101-15.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 100-6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-11
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-8.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-6.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-6.

FORWARD RATES.

21st Jan. 1931 settlement.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 62-14-0.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-9-0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

3 Months discounts 2 5/32 per cent.
6 months discounts 2 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 3½ per cent.
One month 3-1/2 per cent.
Three months 4-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—In better demand.
Imperial Bank of India rate:—6 per cent.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. Bazaars bought. Speculators bought and sold. Offerings small.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

NEW YORK, Jany. 12.

Demand Bills 485.37

FINE ARTIST—AND BRAVE

—:o:—

ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY OF A GREAT PIANIST'S LIFE.

The spectacle of Paderewski, the world famous Polish pianist, making a tiresome journey to the United States at the age of 70 and in peculiar circumstances of personal suffering is certainly as heroic as it is tragic.

WEALTH AND ART.

The musician is suffering from phlebitis and is travelling alone, for the first time in his life, leaving behind Madame Paderewski who is "incurably ill and will never be able to travel again." He left his home in Switzerland last September for Paris *en route* and was engaged to give no fewer than 70 concerts. The object of his visit to the States is, as may be easily guessed, the mercenary one of raising money—that loathsome necessity imposed on the artist nature by the present day civilization—and for once the Dollar-land earns the gratitude of all lovers of the good things of art for sparing the aged pianist the fate that old age hastens for the high and low alike—the terrible fate of the "hired labourer" If the New World has not contributed to the world literature, thought and culture as much as some of the less affluent nationalities, according to some critics, it has at least nourished starving genius. If the hypertrophy of creative faculty has followed American wealth, it has enabled at least the non-American artists to keep their bodies and souls together—service enough in the forlorn cause of intellectual refinement that not all decadent wealth can boast.

STORY OF GENIUS.

How did this famous artist got impoverished at a time when he should have been free from necessary toil after a successful career? The newspaper clipping tells us (one cannot resist the temptation of reproducing this part of it *in extenso*):

Paderewski, a friend in the closest touch with the musician states, has spent the great fortune he amassed by giving generously to all sorts of claims made upon him. After the world war, when his native country, Poland, became a nation once again, Paderewski was called to Warsaw, and he became the head of the temporary government. What is not known outside his immediate circle is that from his own private resources he gave and gave heavily for his country.

But it was not only patriotism that depleted the great musician's funds. Music has always come first in the great happiness of his life, and many a struggling musician has been, and still is, supported by Paderewski's purse. He keeps a staff of six musicians in constantemployment, and the cost of their upkeep is heavy.

Now Paderewski is 70 and ill, but is cheerfully preparing for a long and trying concert tour to bring him the money to meet the responsibilities he has so generously shouldered.

This brilliant record is worthy of an art that has preserved its celestial origin even in the midst of an age whose material achievement is not marked by anything like love and patronage for, and connoisseurship in literature and the arts that may perhaps be expected of it. It has always been our experience that is at once incompatible with the theory of evolutionary progress, namely, that the modern bourgeois capitalist state, with its heart breaking competitive system—the cruel *laissez faire* of an unimaginative industrial imperialism such as England's,—cares the least for the socially useful class of the artists and intellectuals. One cannot imagine 'progress' as bringing about any remarkable change in the condition of life that this class has had more or less uniformly on the level of its material well-being. The story of genius has not changed its invariable theme: and on the other hand, the under-dog (or, as I prefer to that term, the bottom-dog) has been forced to live a more miserable life.

MYTH OF GENIUS.

Wealth is, for true artistic susceptibilities, vulgar to the point of sickness. Bread and butter may be a necessity: the drudgery and tedium of toil are perhaps equally inevitable (and the presentday industrial civilisation makes them ever so much less bearable.) The artist, so far as we may presume to understand him or her, lives in superb and complete ignorance of the petty ways, necessities and conventions of a world that eternally buys and sells. Unqualified, and not infrequently bitter, contempt is all they receive from the artist nature. Starving genius, as a matter of fact, is a myth invented by the more maudlin members of the Social Service Leagues (which are liberally subsidised out of unearned incomes by the decadent rich) of various generations and of all ages. The legend has long been exploded. Starving genius?—well, the fellow could have left his garret and earned his living by breaking stones or baking bread ("Jimmy" Thomas' department, you understand, is a recent development) or he ought to have known by what. Let us at least be fair to genius and admit that both his being and ego accept values all their own.

FINE ARTIST AND BRAVE.

The artistic genius, then, may move on the plane habitual to its nature and yet be human, all-too-human. This or her (for genius, too, is female, Nietzsche's protests notwithstanding) subjective life may be sustained by laws of being undreamt of by the commonality: yet the relationship between that life and the outward, the workaday, world cannot be repudiated. The humanistic creed—social problem, as the modern thinker would call it—is much more akin to the artist nature than we could imagine: or all art and genius would repudiate themselves. There is a world within a world and this is demonstrated by every true artist's life. We are more proud than sorry for our Paderewski—this lineal descendant of a noble race—because he lived a complete life, that of the artist and man of action. The kindness of his heart and his fervent patriotism—do they not express the common passion of music? The burnt wealth, literally, never hoarded it (a profoundly unartistic, vulgar proceeding) looking forward to the 'rainy day'. He lived life as a true artist should with his (or her) exquistic bohemianism of the spirit. He may not be successful in the sense that a Chicago packer is successful and the tyrants of the schoolrom, our petty pedagogues, will deprecate the artistic Pole's eccentricity, the beautiful romance of his life. For us he will remain, as Thomas Mann might say, a fine artist—and brave.

C. J.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Khandeish	3,030 Bales.
Central India	6,298 "
Barsi-Nugger	2,057 "
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,302 "
Berar	2,293 "
Central Provinces	2,001 "
Dhollera	710 "
Sind-Punjab	511 "
Compta-Dharwar	250 "
Western-Northerns	134 "
Egyptians	2,023 "
East Africans	390 "
Cotton	22,004 "
Wheat	21,404 Cwts.
Linseed	1,325 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	833 "
Gingellyseeds	2,943 "
Poppyseeds	401 "
Groundnuts	19,230 "
Castorseeds	2,616 "
Rice	86,890 "
Myrabollams	4,176 "
Cottonseeds	44,311 "
Gram	975 "
Jowar	1,064 "
Maize	20 "
Barley	328 "
Bajree	7,145 "
Coal	203 Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Castorseeds Delivery. May Opening Rs. 26/2: Highest Rs. 26/6: Lowest Rs. 25: Closing Rs. 26/4/6 Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 25/14/6: Highest Rs. 26/2; Closing Rs. 26/0/6.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 398/- per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 23/- per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 87/- per ton.

LINSEED.

LONDON, Jany. 12.

Linseed, Calcutta per ton Jan/Feb. £11/17/6. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta per ton Apl/May £9/15/0. Sellers.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. per ton Jan/Feb. £8/7/6. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay per ton Jan/Feb. £12/0/0. Nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

LONDON, Jany. 12.

Linseed Oil naked per cwt. Jan/Apl 16/7—1/2. Paid.

Linseed Oil naked per cwt. May/Aug. 16/6. Paid.

LONDON RUBBER.

LONDON, Jany. 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed per lb. Spot 4—3/8. Sellers.

LONDON GOLD.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4/5/0—3/3.

Interest day to day loans 1—1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market loans 2 per cent.

Make a Note in Your Diary.
A Fine Display of
Pure Swadeshi Cloth
In The Millowners' Association's Stall
At The
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VEGETABLE VITAMIN OIL
for diseases of
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THE SUPER CODLIVER.
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Guaranteed Hindusthan's Pure Vegetable Product

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS TOURNEY DRAW.

The following is the draw for the Western India, Lawn Tennis Tournament which will commence on Wednesday next on the Queen's Road courts:—

MEN'S SINGLES

BYES INTO SECOND ROUND

Khardekar vs. P. Paul.
L. de Olivares vs. E. Lindopp.
Captain E. Morrison vs. R. I. F. Mac-Intosh.
C. H. Hardcastle vs. M. Kamruddin.
C. J. Vigors vs. winner of match between N. J. Kenny and H. R. Shellenberger.
J. P. Daver vs. H. F. Oettgen.
A. C. Suntook vs. N. R. Merchant.
Wanarse vs. A. G. Gupte.
N. R. Suverna vs. W. Reed.
M. M. Pandya vs. P. N. Pereira.

FIRST ROUND

N. J. Kenny vs. H. R. Shellenberger.
D. G. Desai vs. M. M. Desai.
F. E. Vakil vs. J. E. Tew.
R. G. Hopkins vs. H. V. Hampton.
L. King vs. A. Batterbury.
W. B. Schleiter vs. A. C. Pereira.
J. Harvey vs. Ghorapade.
C. T. Randive vs. W. D. Ten Broech.
Chief of Jath vs. Laxmichand Shah.
T. W. Brough vs. G. Gonslaves.
Babulal Vera vs. R. H. McLeod.
J. C. Burns, vs. S. H. Haran.
B. G. O. Ernst vs. M. Fox.

MEN'S DOUBLES

BYES INTO SECOND ROUND

R. J. Gazdar and R. Vakharia vs. J. C. Burns and J. H. Hard.
B. G. O. Ernst and N. Kenny vs. winners of the match between Capt. Morrison and H. R. Gould and F. E. Vakil and A. Suntook.
J. Harvey and L. de Olivares vs. M. M. Pandya and B. Vora.
N. H. Anklesaria and H. B. Shivdasam vs. J. E. Tew and R. H. McLeod.

FIST ROUND

Captain Morrison and H. R. Gould vs. B. E. Vakil and A. Suntook.
M. Kamruddin and A. H. Other vs. W. J. Arnhold and A. Batterbury.
W. Reed and E. Lindop vs. C. G. Freke and E. Rose.
M. M. Hodgkinson and L. Pinto vs. A. C. Pereira and A. N. Other.
J. G. Milne and S. H. Haran vs. Chief of Jath and G. P. Desai.
M. K. Gadgil and A. N. Other vs. E. T. Annett and H. Annett.
Ghorapade and Khardekhar vs. Wanarse and A. L. Karman.
H. F. Oettgen and C. H. Hardcastle vs. M. Fox and T. W. Brough.
R. G. Hopkins and R. I. F. MacIntosh vs. H. R. Shellenberger and W. B. Schleiter.

MIXED DOUBLES

BYES INTO SECOND ROUND

A. N. Other and M. Kamruddin vs. Mrs. J. E. Moir and T. W. Brough.
A. N. Other and L. de Olivares vs. Miss Woodbridge and M. Fox.

FIRST ROUND

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Gould vs. Miss N. Vaughan and Batterbury.
Mrs. Corbett Wright and E. T. Annett vs. Mrs. W. A. Bell and J. E. Tew.
Mrs. L. Race and A. N. Other vs. Mrs. C. G. Freke.
Mrs. R. H. T. Mackenzie and E. Ross vs. Miss Morrison and R. G. Hopkins.

LADIES' SINGLES

FIRST ROUND

Miss L. Woodbridge vs. Mrs. R. H. T. Mackenzie.
Mrs. W. A. Bell vs. Mrs. L. Race.
Miss S. Emery vs. Mrs. Corbett-Wright.
Miss Leila Row vs. Mrs. J. E. Moir.

LADIES' DOUBLES

BYES INTO SECOND ROUND

Mrs. J. E. Moir and Mrs. W. A. Bell vs. the winners of the match between Mrs. Race and A. N. Other and Miss S. Emery and Miss L. Copleston.
Mrs. H. R. Gould and Miss Morrison vs. the winners of the match between Mrs. Corbet-Wright and Miss Stebbling and Miss L. Woodbridge and Mrs. Mackenzie.

FIRST ROUND

Mrs. Race and A. N. Other vs. Miss S. Emery and Miss I. Copleston.
Mrs. Corbett-Wright and Miss Stebbling vs. Miss L. Woodbridge and Mrs. Mackenzie.

WEDNESDAY'S PLAY

The following is the programme for the opening day.—

Court No. 1:—Chief of Jath vs. Laxmichand Shah followed by C. G. Freke and E. Rose vs. W. Reed and Lindopp.

Centre:—D. G. Desai vs. M. M. Desai followed by Ghorapade vs. Harvey.

Court No. 4:—W. R. Schleiter vs. A. C. Fereira followed by R. G. Hopkins vs. H. V. Hampton.

Court No. 5:—C. T. Randive vs. Ten Broeck followed by L. King vs. A. Batterbury.

Court No. 6—H. R. Shellenberger vs. N. J. Kenny followed by FF. E. Vakil vs. J. E. Tew.

To play on the first available courts:—

T. W. Brough vs. C. Gonslaves.

M. Fox vs. B. G. O. Ernst.

Babulal Vora vs. R. H. McLeod.

Courts are available for competitors to practise on Monday and Tuesday from 4 p.m.

CARRY ON THE FIGHT.

'And Stick To Non-Violence.'

A public meeting, under the auspices of Shri Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, was held at Vithalwadi, Matka Galli, on Monday in the night when speeches were made on "Swadeshi and our duty" by Messrs. Shivjibhai, Harihar Divana, Lilavati Hansoti, Kantabehen Khandwalla, Revashanker Yagnik. Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai who presided specially emphasised on non-violence and exhorted the public to be non-violent in any case and to carry on the fight successfully as it had been done until now. The speakers also condemned the execution of death sentences on the four Sholapur men.

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KEEPING INDIA'S FRONTIER

Weakness Caused By A Futile System Of Divided Command

(By ELLIS ASHMEAD-BARTLETT).

(Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett recently had the opportunity of examining the defences of India's North-West Frontier on the spot, and described in The "Daily Telegraph" on Wednesday, himself flew over Afridi territory in a Service 'plane)

India's problems are not all all political; far from it. There is the question of the defence of the North-West Frontier and the eternal menace of the tribesmen beyond the Durand line. Afghanistan and Soviet Russia have also to be watched.

Formerly, before the coming of the Royal Air Force, the Commander-in-Chief in India was alone responsible for the defence of the frontier, acting in close co-operation with the political officers stationed along the border. At present the Commander-in-Chief no longer knows where his responsibility begins and ends.

There has sprung up a system of dual control for while the Commander-in-Chief retains his command on land, the Royal Air Force—except when aircraft act in co-operation with ground columns—has assumed complete control of the air.

Two rival schools of thought, in fact, have arisen as to the best way of defending the frontiers and stopping the periodical irruptions of the warlike tribesmen into British India.

ON ITS OWN ORDERS.

It is not generally realised at home that though the cost of the Air Force in India falls upon the military budget and is to that extent under the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Air Officer in India has the right of direct access to the Viceroy, and the Air Force takes its orders for operations over enemy territory direct from the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province or his political subordinate—frequently without even consulting the General Staff or the local military authorities.

Only in the event of the Army, or a portion of it, being mobilised for active service would certain squadrons be placed under the orders of the General in Command for what is known as Army co-operation purposes, reconnaissance etc. The rest of the Air Force would conduct the campaign on its own orders.

These Air Force claims are increasing, and result in two separate authorities, Air and Ground, giving advice to the Government on technical matters. Air operations are frequently undertaken without the advice of the Military Command.

This system of duel control is all wrong; it has led to many muddles, which have enabled the Afridis to penetrate to the gates of Peshawar twice this summer, and it is also the source of endless ill-feeling between the Army and the Royal Air Force.

There is a consensus of opinion that the R.A.F. attributes to itself achievements the credit of which really belongs to the Army. You cannot have co-operation or efficiency if you have two separate staffs taking independent instructions from the civil authorities for operations against a common enemy.

ARMY'S PRESERVES.

Steadily, year after year, the R.A.F. endeavours to encroach on what the Army rightly considers to be its peculiar preserves, and advances claims for the replacement of troops along the frontiers of the Empire by air patrols. It must be remembered in this connection that the number of jobs available for officers in the senior grades of the Air Force are very few, and it is a natural tendency to search for fresh posts for deserving and able men, who will otherwise be placed prematurely on the half-pay list.

It is common talk in India that most extravagant claims have been put forward to the Government by the Air Ministry, suggesting that many battalions of the covering troops might be safely withdrawn from the North-West Front and replaced by air patrols. The R.A.F. would undertake to keep the tribesmen in order and check any invasions of British India territory, independent in every way of the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, who is responsible for the safety of India.

These claims seem to be based on what happened in Mesopotamia They entirely ignore the fact that conditions there were totally different, the ground being mostly flat, and providing little or no cover for the concealment of hostile tribesmen. In addition, the R.A.F. in Mesopotamia has been backed by a powerful army of King's levies to look after the ground work.

FUTILE BOMBING.

This plan, however, is still under consideration, and until it is finally pigeon-holed will remain a new menace to the North-West Frontier. Its utter futility has been proved by the series of events on the frontier this summer and autumn. The R.A.F. has been given a free hand in dealing with the assemblies of recalcitrant tribesmen. It has dropped bombs costing a huge sum of the taxpayers' hard-earned savings, and has proved itself incapable of breaking up assemblies in tribal territory.

The number of casualties inflicted is pure guess-work, but I have never heard the figure put at over eighty. The amount of harm done to the villages is negligible, because they present no target worth aiming at, and the houses—being composed of baked mud—can easily be rebuilt. The loss of the wood (which is very scarce) in their construction is what the tribesmen feel the most.

It is not the fault of the very gallant and efficient Air Squadrons that the results are so disappointing; the mistake lies in employing a branch of our striking forces in a capacity for which they were never intended.

The geographical formation of the frontier, and the terrain over which the squadrons must fly, render their operations almost innocuous, once the tribesmen have learnt a few elementary lessons in self-defence, which they are quick to do.

OVER ENEMY TERRITORY.

I shall not attempt a description of the scenery of the North-West Frontier here; it is already well known. For the greater part it is wild and mountainous, broken by valleys, nullahs and watercourses, very barreu and with few landing grounds and innumerable caves and dead ground, in which the tribesmen can lie concealed when menaced from the air.

The Air squadrons are based on certain centres in the plains, like Peshawar and Risalpur. When called upon to act, they are compelled to fly high over enemy territory, sometimes to an altitude of 10,000ft. to drop their bombs. If the tribesmen descend into the plains, the R.A.F. is unable to act through fear of dropping bombs on friendly villages containing British-Indian subjects. After each raid, the bombers must return to their base, and would thus leave the whole frontier open to invaders were the Air Force claims agreed to.

As it is, the tribesmen are held back, not through fear of bombs, but by the innumerable military posts scattered along the frontier and the garrisons at Razmak and Wana. The Mahsuds, who are about the finest fighters on the frontier—infinitely better than the Afridis—began to play up this summer, and it looked as if there might be serious trouble; it was only the presence of these two garrisons and two mobile columns parading their country which kept them quiet. The R.A.F. could not have accomplished this, however many bombs they dropped amongst the Mahsuds.

Nevertheless, as has been proved this summer by the Afridis, the tribesmen can easily penetrate our outpost line through unfrequented mountain paths, and that is why we are now compelled to push a military road up the Bara Valley to check these irruptions into the plains round Peshawar.

Where the troops withdrawn and the defence left to the Air Force, every woman and child would have to be sent away from the frontier stations, and towns like Peshawar and Nowshera would at once be occupied by the enemy.

Once in the plains, the Air Force could not even attempt to act against the invaders, concealed as they would be in friendly villages and towns.

The paramount necessity for closer co-operation and an undivided command has been clearly shown in the troubles along the frontier this summer. The R.A.F. has spent untold time and money in bombing the Waziris, Utman Khels. and Afridis, who were threatening to invade British India.

FEARS EVAPORATED.

Yet what happened? The Afridis were undeterred. From Peshawar they had to be driven back into tribal territory by the employment of a large number of troops and there is no proof that, even during their retreat, any real casualties were inflicted by the bombing squadrons. The Utman Khels had also to be driven back by an entire brigade, operating in the terrible heat of the Indian summer.

The true facts must be faced. At first, the tribemen were overawed by 'planes flying over their territories, but owing to the systematic misuse of this arm their fears have now evaporated, and in consequence the R.A.F. has lost enormously in prestige.

The surprise having worn off, the tribesmen are putting a very different valuation on the efficiency of aircraft. In these punitive expeditions the R.A.F. are not allowed to drop bombs on villages without giving forty-eight hours' notice of their intention. Thus the villages are immediately evacuated, safety is sought in the caves, and only a barren target of mud huts and occasional haystacks is left. Even these are extremely difficult to hit, as I know from personal experience.

EMBITTERED FIGHTING.

The constant bombing of villages has, unfortunately, altered the character of frontier warfare, as the tribesmen consider the use of this arm unfair. Formerly, however bitter the fighting, women and children could pass amongst the combatants without fear of being molested, but since tribal women have been killed by bombs— an unavoidable accident—our women are no longer considered sacrosanct and they must be carefully protected, even in cantonments.

The amount of bombing this summer has thrown a tremendous strain on the Peshawar and Risalpur squadrons, and many of the flying officers are fed up with an occupation which achieves no results and is contrary to their instincts of fair play and sportsmanship.

They run very grave risks in this mountainous country, and know they are almost certain to be cut to pieces if compelled to make a forced landing in tribal territory. It is certainly exciting work, especially when the objectives lie far in the enemy's territory, and ranges of mountains have to be passed at high altitudes. The machines are constantly being sniped at, and there have been several casualties and forced descents.—"Daily Telegraph.

THE 1/4d. RUPEE AND PUBLIC DEBT

—:o:—

"Financial Times" Urges Revision Of Such Questions

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The "Financial News" says that it is evident that before the new India Act can be passed, a number of questions must be decided to which the Simon Commission gave relatively little attention including the constitution of the Central Bank, question of Customs Revenue with a view to prevention of revival of internal barriers to trade between one part of the country and another as also the questio nof approtioning customs revenue between British India and the States.

Referring to the Rupee question it points out that a responsible legislative would now favour a return to the sixteen penny rupee. There is also the question of the Public Debt which, Indian opinion is virtually unanimous in holding, includes items of past expenditure which should have been charged to the British taxpayer. The "Financial News" urges the necessity for investigating the above questions by a body representative of Indian and British opinion and suggests the establishment of a small committee, as far as possible non-political in personnel, to investigate and report before the final decision is made regarding the form of safeguards to be adopted against possible errors of policy in future.—Reuter.

COURT OF WARDS CLERK SHOT AT

—:o:—

DACCA, Jan. 12.

Kalipada Banerjee, clerk, Bhowal Court of Wards, was shot this afternoon with a revolver in Sakar Bazaar Road, near the Civil Courts. He sustained injuries on the arm. It is reported that Banerjee withdrew Rs. 6,000 from the Imperial Bank to-day to pay Government Revenue for the Bhowal Estate and went with the money to civil courts, where he deposited the whole amount with the stamp vendor.

Having done this, he came to Sakhar Bazaar Road, when three revolver shots were fired at him. One of these hit him on the left arm and he fell down. A crowd gathered and removed him to the Mitford Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. S. C. Ghose.

The police have taken up the investigation but no clue of the assailants has yet been obtained.—A. P.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES IN JAIL

Manilal Parekh's Interview With "Chicago Tribune"

The sooner the British Government realizes that India must have full Dominion status, the better it will be for both countries concerned, said Mr. Manilal C. Parekh, a friend and biographer of Mahatma Gandhi, to the Paris correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune."

"The present Nationalist movement in India was bound to come," he continued, "It was prophesied in 1830 by the great leader Rammohanroi, one of the first to visit European countries and study their civilization.

"The movement has taken its present intensive and extensive form largely because of the personality of Mahatma Gandhi. It would have happened anyhow without him but would not have been so intense.

"The Nationalist movement pervades all stratas of society, even the Untouchables are involved.

WILL NOT GIVE UP.

"There can be only one outcome to the present struggle. If the British do not grant full Dominion status there will be nothing else to do but go on with the movement until it is granted. It may be granted soon or it may be prolonged by the British into a long and weary struggle.

"The Round Table Conference is not a round table conference. The British Indian delegation should include representatives of the 60,000 men and women patriots whom they now hold in jails in India.

"The unique character of the present move for freedom in India consitss in the leaders having discountenanced all forms of violence. For the first time in history a struggle of this sort is being carried on without violence.

"England has not made the best use of its opportunities in India. It is not too late for it to rise to the occasion and grant freedom and the present time would be most opportune.

"Education has gone forward slowly in India because the British Government has generally refused funds for educational purposes. The percentage of literacy is substantially the same as when the British first invaded India.

"The Nationalist movement has been accompanied by extensive social reforms. One indication of this is the fact that in the present movement the women are almost as numerous and active as the men. There are many women now being held in prison by the British."

Mr. Parekh has just returned from a lecture tour in the United States and will leave Paris in a few days for India.

KING ARTHUR STUFF DISCREDITED

—:o:—

Modern Historians' Revelations

It seems that most of the stories which used to make our history books more like fairy-tales than the records of kings and queens, statesmen and soldiers, have been proved unfounded! The grave and learned historian refuses to credit them, and tells us they are so much moonshine.

The best-known story in English history, the episode of King Alfred and the cakes, is now finally discredited. Historians say it never happened. Next is the sory of how King Canute rebuked his flattering courtiers, who said that the sea would obey his commands, by having his chair placed upon his sands, and forbidding the incoming tide to wet his royal feet, a command which the tide naturally ignored. This finds no credence, and is relegated by modern historians to the category marked "Legendary."

MERE FAIRY-TALES.

King Arthur, who is supposed to have had his castle at Tintagel, to have built the glorious capital city of Camelot, to have instituted a Round Table—actually still preserved at Winchester for the wondering eyes of tourists—at which he sat with his knights, who "went about redressing human wrongs," finds little or no credence with serious historians, who say that ninetenths of the stories told of him, and his sword Excalibur, were manufactured by the troubadours, and are mere fairy-tales with no foundation in fact.

Here are a few more shocks from modern experts. We are told that Queen Eleanor never sucked the poison from her husband's wound, that Tyrrel never killed Rufus with an arrow, that Blondel never sang one of Richard Coeur de Lion's favourite ballads outside the Castle in Austria, and thus revealed the place of the king's captivity.

Queen Eleanor never traced the labyrinth leading to Fair Rosamond's bower by a silken thread, Richard Crookback never cried "My kingdom for a horse!" as Shakespeare records, King John never signed the Magna Charta, although it is probable he lost his Crown jewels in the Wash.

THE LIE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Cardinal Wolsey never said that had he served God as well as he had served Henry he would not have been forsaken in his extremity, Clarence was never drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, a certain king never died from a surfeit of lampreys, and Wolfe never recited Gray's Elegy before the storming of Quebec!

Historians either deny or are doubtful that Cleopatra ever drank a priceless pearl dissolved in her wine, that Julius Caesar, when he was stabbed in the forum, ever said, 'Et tu-Brute!" that Nero ever fiddled whilst Rome burnt, or even that George Washington either cut down his father's cherry tree or said, "Father, I cannot tell a lie."

We are told that Cromwell never said, "Take away that bauble!" that Nelson never put his telescope to his blind eye, and that poor old Horatius never "kept the bridge,"

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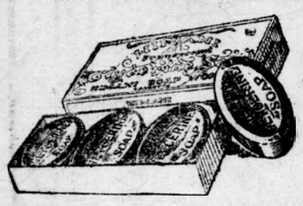

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SHAKING BRITISH COMPLACENCE.

Mosley's Revolutionary Proposals.

The revolutionary proposals which Sir Oswald Mosley, backed by sixteen other members of the House of Commons, has brought forward for the cure of Great Britain's political and economic ills are well calculated to shake British complacence on the one hand and intensify dissastisfaction with present conditions on the other. Barring some rather obvious vagueness of statement and a not too great consistency in the various parts of the programme, the pronouncement has at least the merit of attacking the governmental system of Great Britain at its foundations, and of envisaging an economic arrangement about as different from that which now exists as black is from white. To this extent, at least, Sir Oswald is to be commended for his courage, and if he wants a widespread discussion of the merits of his plan he has probably taken the most direct route to that end.

CORE OF PROPOSAL.

What kind of Britain do Sir Oswald and his associates desire to see? The core of the proposal, around which all the rest of the programme turns, is the temporary suspension of parliamentary government and the substitution of an emergency Cabinet of five members "invested with power to carry through the emergency policy." Great Britain, in other words, is to pass under a dictatorship. The ostensible reason for the change is the alleged refusal of Parliament for ten years to face the facts of an economic situation which Sir Oswald and his colleagues are convinced should be changed. The manifesto is silent as to how the transition from parliament to the dictatorship of the five is to be effected, but since the statement nowhere hints at action commonly regarded as revolutionary, we may perhaps assume that a self-denying ordinance by which the present Cabinet and Parliament would abnegate their functions for the time being and designate their temporary successors to carry out the plan is the process that the innovators have in mind.

CABINET'S TASK.

Upon this emergency Cabinet of five the Mosley plan proposes to devolve the execution of colossal task of economic reorganisation which shall "adjust the balance of British production to the new conditions now prevailing in the world." To this end the resources of the state "should be mobilized to assist in the development of new industries and to secure modernization and re-equipment of industry, especially in the sphere of coal, oil, electricity, and transport." The home market, Sir Oswald declares, "must be the future basis of British trade", and since the home market depends upon "the high purchasing power of the people, which in turn depends on high wages," both wages and working conditions must be protected against such evils as "price fluctuations, organized dumping, and the competition of sweated labor." The needs of agriculture are to be met by the creation of an import control board for foodstuffs and raw materials, through which the agriculturist will be guaranteed "a stable and economic price for his basic products" while the consumer will be guaranteed "that prices shall not rise." Until this can be done, Sir Oswald suggests an ad interim scheme of commodity boards, made up of producers and consumers of given commodity and exercising their control of imports either through a license system or by a tariff. Beyond aiding the home market, the plan contemplates the systematic development of foreign markets, not only by means of trade agreements with foreign countries, but also, and especially, through a wise expansion of trade within the Empire. The plan further calls for "direct action" on the problems of slum clearance and working-class housing, and the establishment of a financial policy which shall cease to benefit bond-holders at the expense of industry. Any budget surplus derived from duties "after the present serious financial situation has been met" should be devoted to paying interest on loans for constructive work, removing burdens on food and "prime necessities" of the working class, and reducing taxes on "the hard-earned incomes of skilled technical managerial workers."

CONTROL OF IDNUSTRY.

The Mosley programme is likely, we think, to be greeted with some enthusiasm by those radicals, especially numerous among young men and women, who have lost faith in the virtues of parliamentary government and are not unkindly disposed toward a political dictatorship. It may very well appeal also to those who doubt the ability of capitalism, privately controlled and operating on competitive lines, to remedy the industrial and commercial ills from which the whole world is suffering. As an economic programme for Great Britain, on the other hand, what the Mosley groups appear to have in mind seems to be nothing less than a comprehensive and virtually complete government control of industry and trade, with protective duties as the main device for enabling the nation to hold its ground and eventually forge ahead. About all that can be said at this stage is that if political dictatorship and a tariff wall offer to Britain the only way of salvation, the plight of that honored citadel of popular government and free trade must be grave indeed.—"New York Nation."

THIS SOCIALISM!

Will It Help The Masses?

—:o:—

(By SUNDER KABADI.)

Of late Socialism has become fashionable among the Indian intellectuals. It is a sign of the time and deserves welcome. It proves that the more advanced section of Indian intellectuals are shaking off Nationalist jingoism. It also testifies to the fact that the intellectual life of the country is being influenced by the working-class. Capitalist system of production which transforms a growing stratum of society into a class of dispossessed, having nothing but their labour-power to sell, is the breeding-ground of socialism. Socialist thought must grow, Socialist movement must develop in India in consequence of the expansion of capitalist production and the rise of the proletariat as an important social force. Socialist thought, having grown simultaneously with capitialist production, has long become a complete system. So, the Socialist movement in India should it really perform its historic mission, must draw upon the rich experience gained in the other capitalist countries. Nevertheless, one of the organisers of the Punjab Socialist Party, Lala Feroze Chand, declared at the inaugural meeting held towards the end of the last month in Lahore: "It is not our object to import ideals and methods from Moscow or any other foreign country, but to adopt Socialist principles to the conditions prevailing in the Punjab".

FATHERS OF SOCIALISM.

What are these "Socialist principles", and whence has the speaker learnt them? There is but one set of Socialist principles—that formulated by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels on the basis of the contributions of previous thinkers and in the light of a scientific examination of the entire system of capitalist production. So, if the Punjab Socialist Party proposes to be a real Socialist Party, it must adopt "imported" principles. Otherwise, it can be a Socialist Party only in name. And Lala Feroze Chand himself made it clear in the same speech his "Swadeshi" Socialist "ideal" was anything but socialism. According to him, the Punjab Socialist Party "will devote its attention mainly to problems connected with agricultural workers and to the ideal of the nationalisation of land".

PEASANT RULE WANTED.

Now, the Socialist movement does by no means leave the landworkers out of its scope; but primarily it is based upon the industrial proletariat. The basic principle of the Socialist programme is common ownership of the means of production, and this is conditional upon the socialisation of the process of production. Therefore, the realization of Socialist programme can take place first in the modern industrial enterprises. Indeed, Prof. Brij Narain, who made a more intelligent speech, declared, "we want the peasants to rule". But this is very vague, unless it is specified how the peasantry will capture political power. Besides, there cannot be a State based upon the peasantry, and a State based upon the peasantry will be essentially a bourgeoise state which will effectively render the realization of Socialist ideal impossible.

WANT A NEW SYSTEM.

Although he made the above vague declaration, Prof. Brij Narain clearly stated that his Party would leave politics aside. So, it becomes simply incomprehensible as how the peasantry is going to be "a factor in the administration of the country". Prof. Brij Narain gave a very correct analysis of the situation, which applies not only to the Punjab, but to the entire country. He talked like a real Socialist when he demanded "a change of the system". But the system is an integral whole. It cannot be changed piece-meal. It is essentially economic, but is fortified by a powerful political structure.

MASSES UNDER A SPELL.

The Indian masses have remained behind in religious prejudices and superstition neither by choice nor owing to any inherent inferiority. Education and spread of scientific knowledge are primarily conditional upon material progress. Then it is obviously advantageous to the ruling class that the masses remain under the spell of religious and other prejudices. If complete freedom from religious beliefs and acquisition of scientific knowledge were to precede the liberation of the workers and peasants from class domination, then that liberation would remain an ideal never to be realised. Just imagine how long it will take the Punjab Socialist Party to accomplish the first task that Prof. Brij Narain sets before it. Facilities for the spread of even the most elementary education cannot be provided to the Indian masses, unless there is a radical political change.

STERILE PROGRAMME.

The second item of Prof. Brij Narain's "constructive plan" will be equally sterile, unless closely associated with the struggle for political freedom. One need not remind him, of all others, what is the basic cause of the present poverty of the Indian peasantry. It is imperialist exploitation. Rack-renting landlords, blood-sucking usurers and profiteering traders are but the by-products of the system of colonial exploitation. It is an illusion to believe that the Government will ever allow the peasantry to exterminate these parasites.

WHAT'S FABIANISM.

This funny kind of "Swadeshi Socialism" is, however, an imported commodity. This is a feeble imitation of Reformism that has so signally failed in all the advanced capitalist countries. The British Labour Party, including Independent Labour Party, which has assumed the responsibility of administering the Empire, pretends to profess a fraudulent brand of "Socialism" (Fabianism) which is a negation of Scientific Socialism. The experience of the Labour Government has revealed how far removed from Socialism the theory and practice of the British Labour Party are. For years, the I. L. P. has been endeavouring to foist upon India this fraudulent brand of Socialism. The object of this endeavour, actually, if not consciously, is to hinder the development of a real Socialist movement in India.

LIBERAL—MR. BRAILSFORD.

The Punjab Socialist Party is the latest result of the endeavour, made this time through the visit of Mr. Brailsford. This liberal gentleman appears to have discovered an America in the "ugly picture of the Indian village". The knowledge of the poverty of the Indian peasantry came to him "as a thunder clap". Evidently until now he believed that the Indian people were prospering under British rule, a belief no real Socialist could ever have. Even now he maintains that political freedom is a secondary matter for the Indian peasantry and encourages "Socialist" quackery which disregards the cause of the disease. To recognise the malady is not sufficient for its cure. The choice of appropriate medicine is decisive. Every Socialist knows that neither Dominion Status nor even complete Independence as advocated by the bourgeois Nationalist parties take the interests of the workers and peasants into consideration. But he ceases to be a Socialist, if from this he jumps to the conclusion that the question of political freedom does not concern the masses. On the contrary, the task of a real Socialist is to organise the workers and peasants so as would guarantee to them that political independence were a simple transfer of power was made for the Indian ruling classes. So, the method of work for the realization of Socialist principles is of supreme importance. And Indian Socialists will never be able to find the correct and effective method, unless they learnt from the vast experience gained by the Socialist movement in other countries. Knowledge of that experience will easily convince the Indian Socialist that reformism is a blind-alley, and by pursuing it one is bound to betray the interests of the working-class. Therefore, the Swadeshi spirit of the Punjab Socialist Party, a spirit so readily encouraged by Mr. Brailsford, is a guarantee for reformism which can never solve the social problems of India.

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Hiyeizan Maru ..	4614	12 Jan.	18 Jan.
*Uwa Maru	11000	...	@27 Jan
Tokushima Maru ..	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan.
*Genoa Maru ..	6785	15 Jan.	24 Jan.
*SuezMaru	4646	19 Jan.	28 Jan.
*Tasmania Maru	4105	14 Jan.	25 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	...	@10Feb.
xTango Maru ..	6893	30 Jan	13 Feb.
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	...	@24Feb

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10500	21 Jan.	1 Feb.
Katori Maru ..	10000	5 Feb.	22 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tsama Maru ..	22000	4 Feb.	10 Feb.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	4 Mar.	10 Mar.

Others are Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Capital Called-up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	38,50,000

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Agra	Lahore
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Amritsar	Lucknow City
Bareilly	Aminabad Park
Benares	Lucknow
Bombay	Lyallpur
Cawnpore	Meerut
Cawnpore City	Moradabad
Chandausi	Mussoorie
Dehra Dun	Muttra
Delhi	Nagpur
Fyzabad	Naini Tal
Gorakpur	Patna
Hapur	Rae Bareli.
Hathras	Raipur
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Jubbulpore	Shajahanpur
	Sitapur

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

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Metro Goldwyn Mayer ALL TALKING
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THE GREATEST TALKING SINGING & DANCING PICTURE

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Saturday, 17th January 1931
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Miss Rama Ram, Miss Tarkhud and other Indians of High Social Status
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GRANT ROAD:—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
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CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

—:o:—

Jute Shares Weak

... NO DEMAND FOR RAW JUTE ...

Messrs. Moosa and Co., have issued the following weekly review dated Calcutta 9th instant:—

JUTE SHARES.

The share market opened on the 5th instant after the X'mas and New Year holidays. During the last days of December there was practically no business on account of the approaching holidays. Since the opening the market for jute shares is decidedly weaker. There is no improvement in the gunny market and consequently shares are not likely to improve yet. Kamarhattys at one time had dropped to Rs. 510 and Howrahs to Rs. 48-3 on the 8th instant but since then there is a slight recovery. A comparison between to-day's prices with the quotations on the 19th ultimo (our last report) will be found interesting. It will be noticeable that Howarhs and Kamarhattys have not declined much whereas several other shares have dropped substantially At the close market for Kamarhatty and Howrahs particularly was quietly steady whereas other shares were weaker all round

JUTE FABRICS.

Since our last report the X'mas and New Year holidays have intervened and market remained closed. Since the opening market for hessians kept quietly steady with a small busines passing Consuming centres have practically shown no interest. Heavy-goods market remained dull and there has been nothing of interest to report. Both sections at the close were quietly steady with an easier undertone. Fatka Hessians (February) touched lowest Rs. 7-7, highest Rs. 7-12 and closed at Rs. 7-9-6.

The prices for the P|D. Orders were as under:—

	Porters 9	Porters. 11
Opened at Rs.	7-8	10-1
Highest at Rs.	7-11	10-3
Lowest at Rs.	7-8	10-1
Closed at Rs.	7-8	10-1

RAW JUTE.

Market ruled dull and declining. Mills have taken practically no interest. Sellers were keen to sell at a further reduction without attracting buyers. Foreign markets are still uninterested at these levels and in consequence shippers have kept out of market. Market at the close was slightly steady on account of speculative business. Fluctuation in prices was as follows:—

Opened at Rs. 29-14, lowest at Rs. 28-6, highest at Rs. 30-4 and closed at Rs. 29-4.

COALS.

Further weakness has developed in this section on the reopening of the market after the holidays and sellers predominated in almost all instances. Amalgamated changed hands at Rs. 11-4 exdividend. Bengal were quoted at about Rs. 370 while Burrakur (Ord.) gave way to Rs. 12-14. Equitable (Ord.) were easier at Rs. 26-10. Bhalgora were quoted at Rs. 3-2. Burradhemo changed hands at Rs. 7-12. New Beerbhoom (Ord.) remained unchanged at Rs. 10-12 Ranee-gunge were quoted at Rs. 28-4 while Pench Valley were slightly better at Rs. 27-8, Aldin were freely on offer and changed hands down to Rs. 2. South Karanpura were marked down to Rs. 2-12 Union have to be written back to Rs. 14-12 against the last listed rate of Rs. 16-4.

Reports from the coalfields indicate no signs of improvement. Raisings were good and stocks plentiful while demand has not developed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Trading, in this section, was on a limited scale as there was no accumulation of orders during the holidays. Iron and Steel issues were very weak. Indian Iron and Steel gradually gave way to Rs. 4-10 while Bengal Iron were not even mentioned. The Engineering group practically neglected while electrical issues were sparsely dealt in. Bengal Telephone (Ord.) were in fair demand and changed hands at Rs. 10-12. Patna Electrics accounted for a deal at Rs. 14-12. Samastipore, Central and New Savan were dealt in among sugar issues and full rates were paid.

Among others Barares Coke were easier at Rs. 11-12 Midnapore Zemindary were unchanged at Rs. 94. Titaghur Paper (Ord.) were dealt in at Rs. 7-12 (cum-dividend of Ans. 6 and a bonus Ans. 1) and Deffed shares at Rs. 1-14 (cum-dividend of Ans. 3) and Indian Cables changed hand at Rs. 3-6. Indian Wood Products changed hands at Rs. 12-12 and Murree Brewery at Rs. 131. B. T. Corporation (Ord.) accounted for a few deals round Rs. 1-8.

COTTONS.

Conditions, in this section, remained very depressed and only a solitary deal was reported in New Victoria (Ord.) at Rs. 4-10. Dunbar (Ord.) were on offer at Rs. 105 against the last listed rate of Rs. 135 without attracting buyers. These shares have now come down to its pre-war rate, and conditions improve they will at-once attract attention. Kesoram (Ord.) may be placed at Rs. 2-6.

TEAS.

A fair demand was manifested for good liquoring qualities at the Auction sale held on Monday this week and rates showed a hardening tendency, while Common teas were difficult to sell.

In the share market there has been a slight revival of interest and although business was on a limited scale, prices displayed a steadier tendency. Baradighi changed hands at Rs. 52-8 while Central Cacher were marked up 5 points to Rs. 41. Western Cachar remained steady at Rs. 8-4. East India at Rs. 10-12 Jutlibari at Rs 1412, Sapoi at Rs. 10-2 and Sarugaon at Rs. 8-4, Rutema were, however, marked down to Rs. 6-8.

RAILWAYS.

A small turnover resulted without any fresh feature to comment on. Arrah-Sasram changed hands at Rs. 64 and Hoshiarpur-Doab at Rs. 68. Small lots of Howrah-Amta and Sara-Serafguni also found buyers at Rs. 117 and Rs. 69 respectively.

MANCHESTER COTTON MARKET.

Bombay Asking Shipment.

Bombay, January 13.

The weekly review ending with Saturday the 10th instant received by Reuter States as under:—

Cloth: There has been no great change in market conditions during the week under review. Latterly, a few more promising developments have occurred in connection with Indian business and some Bombay importers have asked for the shipment of goods which have been held back for months, suggesting that a somewhat freer movement of foreign cloth is now possible. Enquiry from China has been entirely lacking, while from other sources there has been no substantial contribution to the turnover

Yarns: The general stoppage in the Burnley district over the "more looms per weaver" question, with the possibility of an extension of the trouble, is largely responsible for the reluctance of users to enter into serious commitments.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, January 12.

Good harvesting weather. If market declines to around 10 cents, would cover shorts. To-day's closing quotations:—

March	10.75 plus .15
May	10.75 plus .15

CHICAGO WHEAT UNDERTONE FIRM.

Chicago, January 12.

Wheat prices advanced on unfavourable weather in the South-West and foreign buying but later declined on bearish visible supply. The market closed firm as under:—

STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 13.

The Bombay Share Market remained closed to-day for clearing purposes.

DOLLARS PER BUSHEL

—:o:—

March 81-1/2 plus 1/8
May 83-3/8 plus 3/8
July 66-1/2 plus 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	16—1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	40
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6—3/8
National Bank of India	40
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	94—3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	81—3/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. cent.	100—7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent	46
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	54—1/2
Ind an Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	64
Ind'an Stock 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	87
Consols 2-1/2 per cent	57—7/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	103—1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	97

LONDON METALS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

	£ Net.
Copper, Braziers	57—1/4
Yellow Metal	45—1/4
	£
Spelter, hard Indian Brands	11—3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	15—5/8
Tin English Ingots	116—3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDON, Jany. 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay per ton Jan/Feb. £417/6. Quotrd.
Castorseed, Bombay per ton January £11/0/0. Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria per ton Jan/Feb £10/10/0. Sellers.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 14, 1931.

SINGLE ASSOCIATION TO CONTROL DEALINGS IN COTTON

Cotton Contracts Act Enquiry Report

OVERHAULING THE CONSTITUTION OF E. I. C. ASSOCIATION

The report is published of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in June last to examine the working of the Cotton Contracts Act of 1923 and to make recommendations for its amendment. The Committee was composed of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. G. Wiles, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Chairman), Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Joseph Kay, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. W. Lamond, Mr. Hirachand Vanecchand Desai, Mr. A. Fotiadi, Mr. Purshotam Jivandas, Mr. Kishan Prasad, Mr. Shivpratap Joshi, Mr. Begraj Gupta, Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka, Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik and Rao Saheb C. S. Shirhatti.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The terms of reference were as follows:—

(i) To examine the working of the Cotton Contracts Act of 1922, with particular reference to the constitution of the East India Cotton Association therein approved.

(ii) To consider whether any addition to the present activities of the Association should be embodied in the constitution.

(iii) To consider whether any of the bye-laws made by the Board and sanctioned by the Governor in Council have acted to the detriment of the trade or any section of the trade; and to make recommendations.

Mr. Mody having been deputed to the Round Table Conference attended only the preliminary meetings. Sir Ness Wadia was nominated in his stead. Mr. Hirachand Desai was unable, owing to ill-health, to attend any meeting, and submitted his resignation early in November.

The Committee summarise their main recommendations as follows:—

That a single association shall be given control of dealings in cotton and that the passing of contracts contravening bye-laws drawn up by the Association and sanctioned by Government shall be made an offence punishable with fine; that all forward business shall be done through members of the Association and that the Act shall prevent the formation of other associations for the control of forward business.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION

We recommend that the constitution of the East India Cotton Association shall be amended. The proposals of the majority of the Committee are as follows:—

The Board of Directors to consist of 16 members, 4 each to represent Buyers and Sellers, 6 to be elected without reservation and 2 to be nominated to represent Growers. Election to be by the General Body, 1 member 1 vote.

For the purpose of the first election existing Panels 1 and 2 to be combined to form the Buyers' section, and Panels 3, 4 and 5 to form the Sellers' section. Thereafter candidates for election to be selected by a Nominating Committee. The special representation of the Buyers and Sellers to cease after the sixth election after which there should be no reservation of seats.

The minority recommendations are:—

The Board to consist of 16 members, 4 each to represent buyers and sellers and 6 the brokers. Each section to be elected by the members of the existing panels combined as recommended in the Majority Report, the Brokers' Panel remaining as at present. 2 representatives of the Growers to be nominated.

BOARD'S EMERGENCY POWERS

The Committee's report which is unanimous, all except for a note of dissent by Sir N. N. Wadia, says:—

That the present emergency powers of the Board shall be transferred to the General Body of the Association; that the three existing Hedge Contracts shall be retained with the addition only of Kumpta and Upland growths of the Dharwar district to the Broach contract; that forward trading shall be for single months throughout the year; that the unit of tender shall be 50 bales; that Blind Surveys shall be introduced at once; that the Association shall take power to establish Bonded Warehouses one year after the system of Blind Surveys has been introduced.

That there shall be fixed trading hours for forward business; that the powers of the Board to close the market in a crisis shall be limited to three consecutive days; that the Association shall take over complete control of all Forward trading both in the Bazaar and at Sewri, and shall provide a building in the Bazaar as soon as possible. A Ring Committee shall be elected for the purpose of this control; that fixing of differences between standard growths and between different grades shall be done by the Board themselves on the first day of each delivery period; that fluctuations of prices in the Forward market shall be regularly registered and published; that Teji Mandi dealings shall be brought under control by the enforcement of cash premia and regular payment of differences through the Clearing House.

In his dissenting minute Sir N. N. Wadia differs from the other members of the Committee in regard to the placing by the East India Cotton Association of the control of the Ring in the hands of the Cotton Brokers' Association. He insists that the control must be invested in one controlling body, the East India Cotton Association, if and when a new Act is passed. He is opposed to the decision of the Committee to allow a privileged position to sub-brokers and to the recognition and legalising by the Association of single and double option transactions. Sir N. N. Wadia differs from the Committee's report recommending the continuance of the present method in regard to hedge contracts.

BOMBAY HONOURS SHOLAPUR MARTYRS

A monster meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Azad Maidan on Monday to honour the Sholapur Martyrs, who were hanged the same morning at Poona. (Left Inset) Mrs. Lilavati Hansotia speaking; (Right) Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas speaking. "Chronicle" Photo.

WHOLESALE RAIDS IN BURMA.

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Over 150 Places Searched.

PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

RANGOON, Jan. 12.

The police raids were made today throughout Burma on all organisations of U. Soe Thein, G. C. B.A. (the section of the General Council of Burmese Associations of which U. Soe Thein is the President) including the headquarters in Rangoon.

It is reported that as a result of searches in more than 150 places, many papers and documents were seized, it is said, bearing on the recent Tharrawaddy rebellion.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENCY STAKES.

The Probables

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

With the arrival of Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Shah Nawaz, Sir Abdur Rahim and a number of other members of the Assembly there is considerable speculation regarding the presidentship. Lobby circles indicate that Mr. Shah Nawaz may not contest in case Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah is definitely standing. The position of Sir Abdur Rahim is indefinite.

Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan is stated to be in the run for the Speakership, so also Sir Hari Singh Gour, but the chances of these two are considered remote. The contest may thus narrow down to between Mr. Rangachariar, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Mr. Muhammad Yakub and Dr. Suhrawardy. —A. P.

In Memory Of Sholapur Victims

HARTAL IN AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 13.

News of the execution of the four Sholapur prisoners was current in the city since yesterday evening, but no authentic report was received till 9 p.m. At about ten at night, it was found by private telephone that the news was correct, and immediately it was declared to observe a hartal the next day. People in groups went round the city this morning, asking all shop-keepers to observe a complete hartal. Mills and cinemas also remained closed for the day.

Police officers and some policemen were seen going round the city. The local Vanar Sena has resolved to boycott kites, and though to-morrow is "Sankranti" Day, no kites are seen flying today. It is understood that some Vanar Senas have resolved to picket near the shops of kite dealers.

SEC. 144 CR. P. C. IN JALGAON.

Ban On Processions For A Week

(By Mail)

JALGAON, Jan. 11.

The Jalgaon first class city magistrate has promulgated an order at Jalgaon under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code for a period of one week commencing with 12th January 1931 prohibiting the taking out of processions, within the limits of the city of Jalgaon, in sympathy with the four Sholapur riots convicts, Mallappa Dhanshetti and three others, who are to be hanged tomorrow.—A. P.

ACTIVITIES OF "COLORUMS."

A Clash With Police.

HEAVY CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

New York—A message from Manila says that the constabulary recaptured to-day the town of Tayog from a band of native religious fanatics known as the "colorums" who hauled down and burned the American flag, after seizing the city hall. Rebels barricaded themselves in a convent which the constabulary stormed, killing eleven, of whom two were women. It is stated that the fanatics were urged on by Red propaganda.

Later.—A message from Manila says that two police were killed and 21 police were wounded, and several civilians were injured by the fanatics, the leader of whom was killed and 31 have been arrested. 200 fanatics have escaped in darkness.

The situation is now well in hand. The "Colorums" oppose law, and urge the form of religious anarchy. They caused trouble in the Phillippines in 1924; since when their members have increased. The fanatics on this occasion wore Red belts in which were sewn papers describing the purposes of their organisation.—Reuter.

MADRAS CONGRESS COUNCILS MERGED.

City Boycott Committee To Carry On Work.

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Jany. 12.

It is understood on joint consultation Sjt. Nageswararao Pantulu, President Andhra Congress Committee and Bashyam, President Tamil Nadu Council of Action have resolved that in Madras City, both local District Congress Committees be merged and the City Boycott Committee should be appointed to carry on work in the city and a committee has accordingly been constituted.

Late in the afternoon the police dispersed a crowd, which had gathered opposite general stores in Triplicane and arrested two volunteers who picketed a shop.

CAPT. LALOUETTE'S PROGRESS.

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LONDON, Jan. 12.

Villa Cisnero.—Capt. Lalouette and Permoulle landed here today having covered 1800 miles in 28 hours, which is a record distance for a straightline flight in a touring aeroplane, weighing under 400 kilograms.—Reuter.

RACING REFLECTIONS.

—o—

Some Consistent Horses; Clever Handicapping

(BY "PILOT.")

Saturday's meeting was notable for the success of Kolhapur owned horses. Redoubt won in the colours of the Dowager Maharani and later FARMAN, MUYAAD and AVANTI carried the orange Jacket of the Ruler to victory. On excellent afternoon's work for a stable whose winners are unfortunately none too frequent.

MAYBAR by his three successes has made excellent contribution to Mr. Eve's winning total so far this season. The dimunetive chestnut has earned Rs. 19,000 up to date and I am by no means certain that his winning career has terminated.

Consistency would seem to be a strong point of EMPIRE. Malone's grey has won thrice and placed once in four attempts and his last effort in the Vellard Plate wherein he had several noted Arab sprinters beaten, stamps him as a house of more than usual ability.

Walker and Brace are fighting an interesting duel for pride of place among the jockeys this year. The former has ridden 12 winners up to date and the latter has been in the all important position on 11 occasions.

Several close finishes on Saturday were an eloquent tribute to the excellent work of the handicapper. It is generally conceded that the present official knows his job thoroughly. In the past we had often to criticise the work of the former handicapper, but it is but infrequently that we have to comment adversely on the efforts of the present incumbent.

If BULAND'S running in the Wellington Plate is any criterion he is going to be a difficult horse to beat in the coming classic events. The big son of Blandford was galloping over his rivals in the last furlong of the race won by Maybar and gave the impression that he is ready for the big events soon to come.

Two former champions were participants in the big race last week. Atreas—a King's Cup winner, and Moss—the hero of a former Eclipse Stakes, both failed to play an important part. It should not be long before the former is troubling the judge. We must see the latter in action again before offering any comment. He has not the best of legs and in training gives his connections much cause for anxiety.

Bence had a long looked for winner in SEA KING. This popular trainer's racing luck would appear to have forsaken him for the moment. So far only AMSEL and SEA KING have scored for him. We expect to see him in the limelight later in the season. Several of his charges are still backward and Bence is too old a hand at the game to rush them unduly.

Collector was again "in the money" in Division II of the Simla Plate over a distance which is admittedly not his best. Exactly what happened to the chestnut in the Marine Lines Plate Division II A on Dec. 12th of last year is still a mystery. Mr. Mahomed's good horse has twice been in number since then but this one amazing lapse can hardly be explained.

WINNING HORSE NOT BACKED.

A Derby Sensation.

STAKES REFUNDED TO BACKERS OF LOSERS.

For the first time since the totalisator system of betting was inaugurated in Britain, a winner has been allowed to run unbacked by the general public.

This was at Derby in mail week, where "Angel Pavement," the 100 to 6 winner of the Duffield Selling Hurdle Race, had not a single backer in the Totalisator win pool.

Stakes were refunded in full to all backers of losers in the race.

In all there were 1,797 units invested in the win pool, and the only horse without a supporter was the winner.

Two people backed "Angel Pavement for a place, and for their 2s. stake they each received £16 13s. 6d.

At Haydock Park a year ago Coole, who won a selling hurdle race, had only one backer, a woman who invested a single unit (two shillings). She received a dividend of £341 2s. 6d.

A RUN FOR THEIR MONEY.

A totalisator policy designed to "give even the backers of favourites the beginning of a run for their money" was suggested by Mr. A. P. L. Gordon, a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, in a paper read in mail week to the society in London.

Mr. Gordon proposed the establishment of a fixed expectation of profit, basing his calculations on a figure of seven and a half per cent.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

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All Over Election Of General-Secretary

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Nairobi.—The trouble occurred during the election of the General Secretary. Mr. Sherdass, present General Secretary, who is a Hindu extremist, was opposed for re-election by Mr. Shamshudeen, a well-known moderate Muslem. When the President ordered division to be taken, Hindus and Sikhs supported Mr. Isherdass and Muslims and moderate Hindus supported Mr. Shamsuddeen. A fight ensured and the— Congress adjourned without electing Secretary.—Reuter.

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST EDITOR.

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Magistrate Demands An Undertaking

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

About a dozen men were arrested to-day on a charge of picketing foreign cloth shops in Burrabazar.

Charge sedition was framed today by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Bankim Chander Sen Editor, printer and publisher of "Ananda Bazar Patrika," a Vernacular Daily, in connection with the article entitled "Mumshiganj", appearing in the issue of December first. Sen pleaded not guilty.

The hearing was adjourned to January 22. The Magistrate informed the Defence lawyer that the Public prosecutor did not oppose bail, if Sen undertook not to write any objectionable article during the pendency of the case.—The lawyer consulted Sen and said that his client's position was that he had done nothing wrongs and hence was unable to give undertaking of any kind.—A. P.

Preferential Treatment

"FOR BRITISH GOODS SOLD IN INDIA."

LONDON CHAMBER'S MOVE

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The Executive Committee of the East India Section of London Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution urging the negotiation of an agreement whereby India will undertake to give British goods preferential customs treatment, as against foreign goods. The resolution draws attention to the possible effect on the trade of Great Britain if India is to retain fiscal autonomy in the new constitution, under which Government will be preeminently Indian, "especially when it is remembered that India is still in a stage of development where economics is regarded as a political weapon". The resolution also expresses the opinion that "as a condition concurrent with further political advance, there should be by means of an agreement or otherwise, a guarantee that there will be no discrimination against British commerce or industry established in India, whether financed by sterling or rupee capital, or against British goods exported to India". The resolution has been sent to representatives from India to the Round Table Conference, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Benn, the Board of Trade and Sir Arthur Froom.—Reuter.

Rs. 5,000 Security Demanded From "Sun."

RANGOON, Jan. 12.

Security of Rs. 5,000 under the Press Ordinance has been demanded from "Sun", the Nationalist Burmese daily paper.—A. P.

400 PEASANT WOMEN OFFER SATYAGRAHA

Defiance Of Forest Laws; Police Take No Notice.

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Jan. 12.

400 to 500 peasant women of Ankola offered forest Satyagraha on the 10th instant by bringing bundles of dry wood from the forest and selling them in the open market. Last week, forest Guards arrested one peasant woman for bringing such wood from the forest and made a panchnama. The Satyagraha of the 10th instant was organised to protest against this action. The police took no notice.

The Hongal Taluk Peasants Confernce will be held on the 14th under the auspices of the Taluka Development Association. Mr. K. B. Patil, Lingayat Pleader of Belgaum will preside.

SURETIES FOR PROMPT PAYMENT OF TAXES

—:o:—

Panicky Officialdom In Karnatak

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Jan. 11.

The usual time for the payment of taxes in Karwar District commences from the 10th February; but the authorities scenting the intentions of the villagers asked for sureties from some prominent people in the Siddapur Taluk that they would not with-hold their taxes. On the people refusing to give sureties, it is alleged that some of their property has been attached. By their alarmist action, the authorities are creating trouble.

Some difficulty having arisen in differentiating between Swadeshi and foreign sugar, the merchants of Siddapur have resolved to boycott all sugar completely, defaulters to be fined Rs. 50. As there are no railway communications in the Karwar District and only a very few communications by sea exist, the resolve of the Siddapur merchants means the exclusion of all sugar from the whole taluka. Arrests and convictions for census boycott Etc. are proceeding apace, two persons being arrested on the last Gandhi Day one at Ankola and another at Sirsi, the former being already given 6 months hard labour and 50 Rupees fine in default one month more.

Social boycott is reported to have been declared on a Patel. His beetle-nut bags were brought to Kumta for sale. The merchants boycotted them completely when after waiting for about 8 days—the owner removed them to another place. There also the same fate greeted the bags. The bags were again brought to Kumta. The cartmen being approached by volunteers, they refused to carry the bags any further and left them on the roadside. The Patel sought the help of the Police-sub-Inspector and Mamlatdar, who it seems, were also unable to give him any assistence. The bags are still reported to be lying on the road.

REMISSION FOR KALGHATGI PEASANTS.

The President and members of the Taluk Local Board of Kalghatgi led a deputation to the Collector of Dharwar yesterday praying that he should kindly enquire into the the real condition of the crops in their taluk this year by personally visiting some of the villages and ascertaining the truth of their statement that the crops were below 3 annas in the Rupee, and exempt the poor ryots from payment of the land revenue and water cess this year. They have given a catalogue of reasons as to why this year's revenue should be remitted. The Collector being ill, the Personal Assistant to the Collector received the deputation and assured the deputationists that he would consider the matter sympathetically. He said he was already thinking of remitting the water cess.

SANTA CRUZ'S REGRET

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the residents of the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz: "We the residents of the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, assembled here, hereby express our strong sense of sorrow resentment at the untimely end of the four martyrs of Sholapur.

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